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GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SESSION ENDS

LD261752 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 26 TASS -- The first phase of this year's session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference ended here today. Despite the constructive steps of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, supported by non-aligned states, the session failed to make progress towards the solution of the priority problems of limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament, such as the prevention of nuclear war, the prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests, and the prevention of the arms race in outer space.

Most participants in the session believe that responsibility for this failure is borne by the United States and its NATO allies, which have actually blocked the talks by avoiding businesslike discussions under all sorts of pretexts.

The conference will reconvene in June this year.

Proposals Contrasted

LD261854 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The first part of the session of the Disarmament Conference of this year ended here today.

During the session the delegations of the USSR and other socialist countries exerted new efforts to channel the work of the forum into a constructive route. Socialist countries advanced businesslike considerations, made concrete proposals and initiatives, tabled official and working documents on every topical item on the agenda. And socialist countries have always been striving to take into consideration the lawful interests of all countries and to observe the principles of equality and equal security. The constructive approach of the USSR and other socialist countries was manifested in questions of averting nuclear war and of achieving nuclear disarmament.

Speaking at today's meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan noted that adopting unilaterally the obligation to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons, advancing the proposals on the freezing of nuclear arsenals and the moratorium on nuclear explosions the Soviet Union set a good beginning for talks in this sphere. Great attention of the participants in the session was evoked by proposals to work out definite norms regulating relations among nuclear powers, the proposals that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko advanced in his speech of March 2.

Delegations of socialist countries approached in the spirit of political good will talks on such questions of major importance as the ban on nuclear weapon tests, the ban on chemical weapons, prevention of the arms race in outer space and other matters.

At today's meeting representative of the Hungarian People's Republic David Meyster submitted as an official document of the conference a joint communique of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states that was held recently in Budapest. He called attention to the firm confidence expressed in the document that there are no questions that could not be decided through talks if these talks are conducted on the basis of a constructive approach and political will to achieve positive results with fully taking into account the vital interests of peoples, the interests of peace and international security.

This course of socialist countries met with understanding and support of delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries represented in Geneva, which in their turn, pointed out that it is high time to start working out effective arrangements on the main problems of disarmament.

At the same time the work of the spring session showed patently that the obstructionist policy of the United States and a number of other Western countries remains the chief obstacle to a constructive dialogue. Those countries are using the talks as a propaganda smokescreen for their militaristic preparations aimed at achieving military superiority. It is through the fault of this group of countries that the conference was unable to set up auxiliary working bodies to discuss priority matters.

Another negative example is a widely publicized U.S. draft convention on banning chemical weapons. Indeed, as Viktor Israelyan said in his speech, this draft has a discriminatory basis; it puts states with different social systems in an unequal position and can only carry the talks on this problem many years back.

The session of the conference will resume its work next June.

BOGACHEV: NO U.S. GOODWILL ON NAVAL ACTIVITY

LD261901 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 26 Apr 84

["Armed Confrontation Must Be Lessened"]

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

When the United States blocks accord with the Soviet Union on the limitation of one arms system or another, Washington's official explanations look amazingly identical. As a rule, spokesmen for the U.S. Administration claim that the Soviet Union has presumably far outdistanced the United States in that field and that the talks can only succeed after the U.S. military potential has been drastically built up.

There is rough parity between the USSR and the USA in most types of military technology, including medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic armaments, and the explanations of Washington's obstructionist attitude at the talks on those problems are only aimed at justifying the runaway arms buildup by the United States and its course of achieving military superiority.

However, in certain fields of large weaponry, which is easy to count, even professional misinformers from the Pentagon do not often risk indulging in wild falsifications so habitual for them.

For instance, the authors of the latest edition of the Pentagon's propaganda report on "Soviet Military Power," who have made themselves world famous by falsifying figures on the balance of forces between the USSR and the USA, had to restrain themselves in the case of naval armaments and refrain from their allegations about Soviet superiority.

But in that field, too, Washington has up to now been stubbornly refusing to show goodwill and to make its contribution towards lessening armed confrontation on the high seas.

The Soviet Union, as is known, recently put forward fresh major initiatives on the limitation of naval activity and armaments. Andrey Gromyko stressed in a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the Soviet Union was prepared to take part in talks on that subject.

The USSR suggested as an urgent measure, in particular, that agreement be reached on the non-expansion of the naval activities of states in areas of conflicts or tension and on renouncing the practice of the navies of major powers cruising for extended periods of time far away from the home shores.

Measures effectively to limit naval armaments could include, in particular, limits on the number of warships of major classes. At the same time the USSR suggested discussions on possible limitations of the anti-submarine forces, and also measures with regard to naval bases in foreign territory. Agreement could eventually be reached on balanced reductions of the number of ships in the navies of major powers.

The implementation of the measures proposed by the Soviet Union could undoubtedly help to stabilize the military-political situation in the world and to lessen international tension.

If the United States and its allies refuse to consider such an agreement, that would be fresh confirmation of the conclusion that their main goal is to prepare for nuclear war.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING ENDS

LD261612 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 26 Apr 84

["On the Results of the Meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States"]

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- A scheduled meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was held in Prague on April 24-26, 1984. The meeting was chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

Members of the Military Council and the delegations, led by them, of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Army, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Armed Forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics took part in the work of the Military Council.

The Military Council reviewed the practical activities of the Joint Armed Forces in implementing the decisions of the Warsaw Treaty member-states passed by the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee, the meetings of the Committee of Ministers of Defense, and made corresponding recommendations.

The meeting passed in a business-like atmosphere and the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ANALYZES NATO STRUCTURE

PM261531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant General M. Proskurin article based on foreign press material under the rubric "NATO -- Bloc of War and Aggression": "Groupings and Bridgeheads"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] At the request of Major Ye. Zhestkov, Captain A. Firsenkov, and other KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers we begin today publishing a series of articles on the organizational structure, arms buildup, and strategic aims of the NATO bloc.

The aggressive North Atlantic bloc celebrates its 35th anniversary this month. In the anniversary manifesto published to mark this occasion U.S. President R. Reagan called for various measures to be held "throughout the year." Articles being published on both sides of the Atlantic and speeches by politicians and military figures laud "Atlantic solidarity" to the skies and ascribe some kind of "peacemaking" role to the militarist bloc.

But what is this, imperialism's biggest military-political alliance, like in reality, and what are its true aims and tasks?

The NATO bloc was created to unite the reactionary forces of the West's capitalist countries for the purpose of struggle against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the revolutionary movement, and national liberation movements. Washington assumed the chief role in formulating the bloc's imperialist policy and military strategy and in realizing them. By virtue of this a considerable proportion of the NATO countries' economic, political, military, and other resources became subordinate to the United States, whose ruling circles act from positions of hegemonism. This has been particularly noticeable of late. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared in reply to PRAVDA's questions, "The U.S. Administration continues to gamble on military force, on achieving military superiority, and on using other peoples."

NATO now has 16 member countries. The bloc's "zone of responsibility" extends from northern Norway to Turkey's southern borders and also includes the territory of North America and the waters of the North Atlantic. The total land area of the NATO zone is approximately 23 million square km. More than 620 million people live in it.

A distinguishing feature of the bloc, emphasizing its aggressive aims, is the fact that for the first time in history its leaders set up, even in peacetime, large allied armed forces, whose chief grouping is concentrated in West Europe. NATO strategists call it the European theater of war. The Atlantic is another theater of war.

According to foreign press data, the NATO countries' armed forces in the European theater of war number more than 8 million men, more than 3,000 units of nuclear ammunition delivery vehicles, more than 4,000 combat aircraft, 17,000 tanks with troops, and 8,000 tanks in depots, including up to 1,500 American ones.

An American general is always appointed supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe (headquarters at Casteua, Belgium) (at the present time it is General B. Rogers). Subordinate to him are the main commands of the allied armed forces in three theaters of military operations -- north European (headquarters at Kalsas, Norway), central European (headquarters at Brunssum, Netherlands), and south European (headquarters at Naples, Italy) -- mobile NATO forces, and also the united NATO air defense system in Europe.

The main command in each theater of military operations incorporates commands in charge of corresponding groupings of the Allied Armed Forces -- ground, air and naval forces -- which are maintained in a state of high combat readiness.

American strategists show great interest in the North European theater of military operations. It is directly adjacent to major vital centers of the socialist countries, is a connecting link between NATO's strategic commands in Europe and in the Atlantic, and enables the Pentagon and the NATO allies to monitor the zone of the Baltic straits and the ocean lines of communication connecting the Soviet polar regions to the Atlantic. The Pentagon and the NATO leadership regard this theater of military operations as a convenient bridgehead for making strikes with land-based missiles, aircraft, and naval forces against the territory of Warsaw Pact states.

The NATO countries' armed forces in this theater of military operations -- that is, in Norway, Denmark, and partly the FRG (deployed in the land of Schleswig-Holstein) -- number more than 150,000 men. They have more than 700 guns and mortars, including up to 100 nuclear artillery pieces, more than 700 tanks, up to 400 tactical aircraft, and up to 190 warships. The commands of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in northern Norway, southern Norway, and the Baltic straits zone are subordinate to the Allied Armed Forces' main command in the north European theater of military operations.

For the stationing of armed forces in peacetime and their operational deployment in case of "crisis situations" arising, the United States and NATO have created large air force and naval bases and other installations on the territory of Norway, Denmark, and the West German Land of Schleswig-Holstein, although Norway and Denmark made their NATO membership conditional on foreign troops and military bases not being stationed on their territory in peacetime. NATO now prefers not to recall that condition. In Norway alone more than 20 airfields are in active use by the Air Forces of the United States, Britain, and other NATO countries. More than 10 naval bases in Norwegian fjords provide backup for patrols by U.S. nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines and for combat activity by NATO naval forces in that region. It is right there that the bloc's leadership intends to deploy the main forces of the strike fleet in the Atlantic.

And yet the central European theater of military operations, which embraces the territory of the FRG (excluding Schleswig-Holstein), Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, is recognized as the main theater. According to the design of NATO strategists, it is precisely in central Europe that the main front of the war against the socialist community countries is to be situated.

A powerful strike grouping, numbering more than 1 million men even in peacetime, has been created within the confines of this theater of military operations. Bundeswehr troops (approximately 500,000 men) and American troops (more than 280,000 men) comprise the chief NATO strike force there. In December 1983 the Pentagon began deploying on FRG territory 108 launchers for Pershing II nuclear missiles and 96 medium-range cruise missiles, which, as is known, are first-strike weapons.

The NATO Allied Armed Forces in the central European theater of military operations have been merged with the northern and central groups of armies deployed on FRG territory. The northern group of armies numbers 12 divisions. The chief strike force consists of FRG divisions, which surpass the formations of other countries included in this group in terms of personnel strength and provision with armored and other combat hardware. Four American divisions and seven FRG divisions make up the basis of the strike power of the central group of armies.

The northern and central groups of armies are respectively supported by the 2d and 4th Allied Tactical Air Commands in the fulfillment of combat tasks. The 2d Allied Tactical Air Command numbers more than 600 British, American, West German, Belgian, and Dutch combat aircraft, including up to 200 carriers of nuclear weapons. The yet mightier 4th Allied Tactical Air Command has approximately 750 primarily American (the 3d and 17th U.S. Air Forces) but also West German and Canadian aircraft. Approximately half of them are nuclear weapon carriers. A long-range radar detection command has been created within the NATO Allied Armed Forces to improve the efficiency of the management of tactical aircraft. It is planned that it will have 18 AWACS aircraft.

According to NATO's partitioning, the south European theater of military operations embraces Italy, Greece, Turkey, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmara, and the southern part of the Black Sea. The significance of the strategic position of this theater of military operations is conditioned not only by the fact that it is adjacent to the USSR's southern borders and also to the borders of other Warsaw Pact states. Occupying an advantageous position at the junction of three continents -- Europe, Asia, and Africa -- it is considered an important strategic and operational bridgehead giving access to the Near East and the oil-bearing Persian Gulf region. The United States and NATO use the Mediterranean region for conducting large-scale operations against national liberation movements, supporting pro-NATO circles in the countries of the region, and preserving reactionary regimes there. It is the U.S. 6th Fleet, above all, which has up to 30 warships, including 2 aircraft carriers, that is fulfilling punitive police functions there. Until recently it was openly committing acts of piracy off Lebanon's shores. Three American nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines are also on combat duty in the Mediterranean. American cruise missiles being deployed in Italy are threatening the security not only of the USSR and the other socialist states but also of developing countries, primarily Arab countries in North Africa and the Near East.

The United States and NATO are currently keeping armed forces with a total strength of more than 1.1 million men in the south European theater of military operations. They include approximately 6,000 tanks, more than 1,000 aircraft (of which up to 25 percent are nuclear weapon carriers), and approximately 540 warships and auxiliary vessels.

This theater of military operations is divided into two parts: the southern (headquarters at Verona, Italy) and the southeastern (headquarters at Izmir, Turkey). In the southern part of the theater of military operations there are 4 Italian divisions, 13 separate brigades, 2 operational-tactical Lance missile divisions, and also the U.S. South European Tactical Group. The 5th Allied Tactical Air Command, which includes American and Italian air squadrons, has been detailed for joint operations with those ground forces. The Pentagon has a large number of military bases on the territory of Italy, which occupies the central position in the Mediterranean.

Special attention is devoted to Turkey, whose significance in the U.S. and NATO strategic plans increased considerably after the collapse of the Shah's pro-American regime in Iran. Therefore, in the southeastern part of the theater of military operations, which includes Greek and Turkish troops, emphasis is placed on developing the military infrastructure in Turkey above all. There the U.S. 6th Fleet uses Istanbul, Izmir, and other ports as bases, while American AWACS aircraft use Konya Air Base. According to foreign press data, a number of Turkish airfields have been made available to the American Rapid Deployment Force.

Turkey possesses 16 divisions and 23 separate brigades. Greece has 14 divisions and 3 brigades. The 6th Allied Tactical Air Command is detailed to support those troops.

The bloc's mobile forces have been set up to reinforce NATO troop groupings in the north European and south European theaters of military operations in the event of limited conflicts. They include 7 reinforced infantry battalions and 7 tactical air squadrons (120 combat aircraft in all, including 36 nuclear weapon carriers). These battalions and squadrons are allocated by the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, and other countries.

As we see, the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe represent a powerful strike force. Aimed at unleashing aggression, above all against the socialist community countries, it poses a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples on the European Continent and beyond its borders.

COURT HEARING ON NICARAGUAN COMPLAINT VIEWED

LD261512 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The International Court of Justice in The Hague is considering Nicaragua's appeal concerning American actions against that country. Leonid Levchenko has this comment:

Nicaragua filed a complaint to this principal juridical body of the United Nations when facts were collected that confirmed the involvement of the American Central Intelligence Agency in the mining of international shipping lanes off the Nicaraguan shores. It becomes more and more clear that the CIA engineers its terrorist actions against Nicaragua with the knowledge and approval of official Washington.

As the American press has reported, President Reagan signed on 3 April this year what is now known as Directive 138 that endorses the principle of delivering so-called preemptive blows in combatting terrorists abroad. It approves the establishment, training, and the use of armed formations of American special services and units of the American Army for the purpose. What we have is an attempt by the Reagan administration to legalize the state-supported terrorism practiced by it and approve its arbitrary ways, as well as its policy of armed violence in various parts of the world, including Central America.

Addressing the judges at the court's meeting in The Hague, Nicaraguan envoy Carlos Arguello accused President Reagan of authorizing an undeclared war against his country. Many in the world share this view. Even many American allies condemn the American doctrine approving piratic acts and violations of international law. This explains why Washington tried to do its best to prevent the International Court from considering the case involving American actions against Nicaragua. But all these attempts ended in failure.

No matter what the Court's decision will be, the very fact that it conceded the American actions against Nicaragua is proof that the international community strongly condemns Washington's policy of state-supported terrorism.

U.S. BEHIND UK CALL TO REVIEW VIENNA CONVENTION

LD262049 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The British Government has come out with a proposal to review the Vienna Convention guaranteeing the immunity status to diplomats. Nikolay Borin has this comment:

One cannot help but agree with opinion of today's British newspapers saying that the government's proposal is not meant for solving the dispute between official London and Libya. On the contrary, the conflict serves as a pretext for London to undertake a far-reaching maneuver involving the diplomatic immunity status. To clear the picture, let's assume just for a second that the United Nations Organization agrees with the proposal of the Thatcher government. Who will benefit from the decision to strip the diplomats of their immunity states? One needn't go far to find those who are interested in this.

A secret directive was approved in Washington recently stipulating measures to combat terrorism. It authorizes the use of violence against persons both inside and outside the United States who are undesirable for Washington, no matter what status. The cancellation of the diplomatic immunity status would allow the United States to use blackmail against representatives of those countries whose policies run counter to the line of the great American nation and go unpunished for that.

It is not difficult to imagine what will happen if the Vienna Convention is revised, for already now diplomatic missions of foreign countries in major American cities become targets for terrorist attacks. And what will happen to those who represent the international community in New York if already today the mayor of that city, Mr Koch, publicly branded in one of his addresses to Zionist organizations the United Nations Organization as a gutter? To deprive in these circumstances diplomats of their immunity status means to open the road to acts of blackmail and violence and allow those who put stakes on strength in the solution of international issues to practice the policy of dictating in diplomatic affairs.

Significantly official London once again assumed upon itself the role of a player who serves the ball to Washington, disregarding the interests of the international community -- and Britain's prestige for that matter.

LAUSANNE FORUM: USSR NOC DEMANDS JUSTIFIED

PM261542 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov: "Firm Guarantees Are Needed"]

[Text] Geneva -- The USSR National Olympic Committee's demands set forth in its 10 April statement are legally justified and they have been examined at a session of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Executive Committee leadership, International Olympic Committee President J.A. Samaranch said at a press conference in Lausanne.

The press release issued after the session in which the IOC vice presidents, the USSR National Olympic Committee delegation, and representatives of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee also took part points out that the U.S. authorities must "implement at all levels and in full" the decisions on the observance of the Olympic Charter and above all the safeguarding of the security of all participants in the games. During the session fundamental questions were resolved relating in particular to the fact that the sportsmen and members of national delegations will be authorized to enter the United States on the basis of Olympic certificates without additional control.

There was also a discussion of the observance of international rules concerning the docking of ships at Los Angeles port bringing sportsment and officials to the Olympics. It was decided that all members of the "Olympic family" and accredited journalists will have free access to all establishments and all competition and training venues and to the participants' places of residence.

Commenting on the results of the Lausanne meeting, local newspapers cite the statement by M. Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee, who said at the press conference that the situation in Los Angeles and the regular attacks in the United States demanding that Soviet sportsmen be refused access to the games are evidence of the desire of certain circles in the United States to poison the Olympic atmosphere and to disrupt the Olympics. Firm, clear guarantees are needed that the games in Los Angeles will take place in full accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter.

CUBAN NOC CITED ON 'DIRTY' U.S. CAMPAIGN

LD271010 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Havana April 27 TASS -- U.S. reactionary circles have launched a dirty campaign in a bid to prevent sportsment of socialist countries from participating in the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles, the Cuban National Olympic Committee (NOC) said in a statement here.

It expressed serious apprehensions over the Olympic organizers' attempts to turn the games into a source of multi-million profits for transnational corporations and to exploit the lofty Olympic ideals with selfish political aims. All this, the Cuban NOC said, is fully at odds with the goals and tasks of the Olympic movement.

Now that mankind has been confronted with a runaway arms race, it stressed, the Olympic Games should be a holiday of peace and brotherhood among the world's sportsmen and represent a force that can contain war-mongers' scheming.

The Cuban NOC demanded that the Games' organizers should end their maneuvering that has brought the situation around the games to flashpoint. It also called on sportsmen and sport enthusiasts all over the world to denounce preparations for hostile actions against sportsmen from socialist countries and to prevent the world sport festival from becoming a scene of raw threats and provocations.

The Cuban sportsmen, the statement said, have always stood for preserving the purity of the Olympic principles and for cutting short decisively all attempts to manipulate Olympic ideals to further dirty political ends.

U.S. SPREADING OF ARMS RACE TO SPACE ASSAILED

LD261541 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States has taken another step in the arms race, this time spreading it into outer space. Robert Cooper, director of the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency, has told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Pentagon is planning to test at the end of this year an anti-satellite weapons system under conditions closely simulating the real situation. George Keyworth, the President's scientific adviser, discussing Washington's plans to use space for military purposes, spoke in favour of the United States avoiding talks with the USSR on space weapons systems.

According to him, the United States cannot afford tying its own hands by agreements and U.S. programmes to build anti-missile defence systems with space-based components should not be blocked by commitments under a new agreement with the Soviet Union.

Washington is thus grossly and frankly stating its unwillingness to seek agreement with the USSR to prevent the use of outer space for military purposes. While in the past the Reagan administration was feigning its inclination to discuss arms control and limitation, at present this pretence has been pointedly cast off. Defence Secretary Weinberger gleefully boasted in one of his interviews that he had never been an advocate of the anti-missile defence systems limitation treaty which was concluded by the USA and the Soviet Union in 1972.

What was being doine in utmost secrecy yesterday is being stated by U.S. officials for everyone to hear today. The Reagan administration effectively formulated the task of turning space into a staging area for aggression already a year ago. Billions of dollars are going to be used for the purpose. In particular, up to 27 billion dollars are planned to be spent within the next five years.

Efforts are being made first and foremost to develop killer satellites and space-based laser weapons. Washington has for years believed that the one the first to shoot will be the second to die, that is, realized that the USSR and the USA had sufficient potentials to destroy each other in any situation. Today the Reagan administration is brushing aside this formula in the hope for victory in nuclear war. To this end it has set its sights on outer space, trying to gain military superiority there. But it is a dangerous delusion. The militarization of outer space is just increasing the threat of nuclear war in the world.

MOYNIHAN RESIGNS FROM SENATE COMMITTEE POST

LD261228 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 26 TASS -- Senator Daniel Moynihan resigned as deputy chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence Wednesday. He made the move in protest at the CIA involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan ports and an attempted CIA coverup in a bid to conceal its criminal actions from U.S. Congress.

Commenting on the matter, Senator Donald Riegle said that the Reagan administration deliberately withheld information from the Select Committee on Intelligence although it was obliged to inform it under existing laws. Local observers believe that Daniel Moynihan's response to the actions of the administration shows tne extent of displeasure of U.S. Congress with the White House's policy in Central America.

Simultaneously a group of influential congressmen announced Wednesday it intended to visit Honduras, Panama and Colombia for talks with the leaders of the Contadora Group countries which advocate a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Central America. The aim of the trip to Honduras is to look at the military installations currently under construction in that country. Without congressional consent the U.S. Administration is building permanent military installations in Honduras, specifically, airfields which can be used as a springboard for attacking other countries.

Commenting on the congressional reaction, one of the main American television companies, CBS, said that the prevailing mood in the Congress was that of bitter resentment and indignation. According to CBS, calls for the resignation of William Casey as CIA director are becoming more insistent with each passing day. The relations between the CIA and Congress have reached their all-time low, the television company comments. The reason, in its opinion, is Casey's maniacal striving for covert operations to attain America's aims.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN CHINA TRIP CONTINUES

Motives Questioned

LD271014 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] President Reagan arrived in China to a 21 gun salute and cold and blustery winds and intermittent drizzle saying the future is bright with potential. Here are some details.

In the late 1950's and 1960's Reagan was unrelenting in his attacks on China, saying the the Communists were organizing the hordes of Asia round the red colossus of China. Five years ago, he charged that the rapprochement undertaken by President Carter was entirely lacking in virtue. His trip is meant to push his democratic opponents to the background as America's attention crowds in behind him. As one journalist put it the other day, he should stop presuming that visits by presidential parties will affect the course of Chinese history.

Another thing that's being discussed these days is who plays what card? Playing the China card proved useless in the Nixon days. No great nation, and China no doubt is a great power, can be bought over with the help of some economic assistance or technology sale. Meanwhile in a dispatch from Beijing the ASSOCIATED PRESS has said that many Americans in China turn cynical and complain about all kinds of restriction. They claim that their belongings are searched and they are isolated from the Chinese. At Beijing universities, visiting American scholars are not allowed to use the library and archives.

'Cold War' Speech Scored

LD270715 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan, who has begun his visit to Beijing, has made a speech in the cold war spirit. He sharply attacked the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Asia. The speech confirmed the belief that the purpose of Reagan's visit is to strengthen the militaristic stance of the United States in Asia and draw China into that course. Among other things, Washington seeks to involve China more actively into the military triangle -- the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

In Paris the newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that Reagan's trip to Beijing is spearheaded at developing American-Chinese strategic cooperation directed against the Soviet Union.

Personal Publicity Chief Aim

OW261325 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Our observer Mulatov writes: Some articles discussing the significance and purpose of U.S. President Reagan's visit to China have already appeared in the American press even before the visit has begun. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for instance, has noted that many people feel that the first thing on Reagan's mind is to get publicity for himself, the purpose being the U.S. presidential campaign.

Reagan will also need the appearance, even a false one, of success in his China policy now, especially in light of the fact that it is precisely his administration that has complicated U.S.-Soviet relations, started the eastward anticommunist expedition, and begun the policy of national terrorism toward the developing countries, a policy condemned by the whole world. It is held that the leader of Washington is vigorously attempting to use the outward, make-believe credibility of his China policy to counterbalance the unpopularity of his adventurist line pursued against the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community and the notoriety of his discredited policies in the Middle East and Central America.

The commentary by observer Mulatov continues: While still on his way to China, Reagan has already made many high-sounding statements, first in Honolulu and then on Guam, about his good feelings toward China. He has also sweet-talked about his wish to turn the Pacific into a zone of peace. The U.S. President certainly knows that the Soviet Union has already proposed measures long ago that would achieve this. It has proposed, for example, a reduction in naval activities in the Pacific Ocean and the drafting and adoption of measures of trust in the Far East. He must also know that the Soviet Union is ready to sign an international convention for mutual nonaggression and mutual nonuse of force among the countries in the Asian and Pacific region. Reagan also knows about our country's support for the proposal made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on eliminating the dangerously tense situation on the Korean peninsula.

However, while making high-sounding statements that the Pacific should be turned into a zone of peace, he has not taken a single step in response to such concrete and constructive proposals in the area made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Actions taken by the United States show that it is moving in the opposite direction. They are worsening the tense situation, widely fermenting militarism, and sowing distrust between countries.

For instance, U.S. warships cruising off Japanese harbors will soon be equipped with nuclear guided missiles. The United States has stored more than (?700) nuclear bombs in South Korea. The United States is continuing to supply military equipment to the Taipei authorities, and Japan is ready to rush into large-scale war preparations in the Japan-U.S. alliance.

It is under these conditions that Reagan also made the claim in his statement on Guam that China supports and assists the so-called resistance against Soviet expansion. In other words, he also intends to let China take part in the militarist strategy of imperialism.

Reagan has exploded his own myth that there is certain credibility in his China policy. He hopes to use the promise of economic aid to gain major political concessions from Beijing. Such steps taken by the imperialist strategists toward China are not compatible with the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union and the cause of building stable and good-neighborly relations between the various countries and the Far East.

'Pompous', 'Anti-Soviet'

OW270320 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Shakov commentary: "President Reagan's Dangerous Performance"]

[Text] President Reagan has started his visit to China. Most Western observers call his China visit a pompous performance without substance, or a farce designed to cover up Washington's imperialist ambitions. In this connection, station commentator Shakov writes:

Reagan has made no secret of the fact that his China visit tends to be anti-Soviet.

On the eve of his visit, Reagan stated: Increasing common concern in the world about the Soviet threat to Asia and the common desire to resist this threat have linked the leaders of the United States and China together.

It is against this background that Western journalists observe American economic aid and arms supplies for China. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said a few days ago: In resisting the Soviet Union, militarily strong China is very important to us. Weinberger also hinted that the United States is planning to strengthen its influence on China so that the latter will attach itself to the interests of American global strategy.

Western observers have pointed out that Reagan expects to hold a smooth dialogue with Chinese leaders on international issues. As observers have noted, Reagan also wants China to vigorously oppose some socialist countries in Southeast Asia. In this regard, the White House firmly believes that Chinese leaders will try to have the United States increase its support for the Pol Pot elements and all other Kampuchean reactionaries.

While pointing out this fact, THE WASHINGTON POST said: It is by no means accidental for Reagan, who is a frenzied anticommunist and antisocialist, to have decided to visit China. He is convinced that his China visit is in the long-term strategic interests of the United States.

However, people should not forget that President Reagan declared himself to be organizer of the world crusade against communism. Now reactionaries and fascists in Western Europe, Zionists in the Near East, South African racists, Japanese militarists, and militarists in Pakistan, South Korea, and other allies of Washington are standing under the banner of Reagan's anticommunist crusade.

As the Soviet leader, Comrade Chernenko, emphatically pointed out in his 20 March speech, the imperialist policy is to try by hook or by crook to restrain the international influence of the socialist countries, to weaken their unity, and to shake the foundation of the socialist system wherever the socialist system may be successful.

Reagan's China visit is a link in this policy. As in the past, it is important today to unite all the peace-loving, progressive, and socialist forces in the face of the challenge by the most aggressive and reactionary U.S. imperialists.

Media Comment Cited

LD261835 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing April 26 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived here today on a six-day visit, accompanied by Secretary of State George Shultz and other officials. He was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The official welcoming ceremony, involving Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, took place in Beijing's central Tiananmen Square.

Washington April 26 TASS -- Commenting on Reagan's trip to China, the American press carried reports which linked the visit to the U.S. intention to heal a number of political and economic problems in its relations with China.

Taking advantage of Beijing's policy in Southeast Asia, Washington seeks to get China more actively involved in the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, which the U.S. is forging in the Far East. ABC Television said in this respect that in his meeting with Chinese leaders Reagan would speak about the need to cooperate and counter the Soviet Union, while CBS Television observed that, when speaking about the necessity of American-Chinese cooperation, Reagan had made it clear that such links should have an anti-Soviet tilt.

Big business in the United States, which, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, looks with longing at the yet untapped, huge natural resources in China and at the vast market of that country inhabited by more than one billion people, pins his hopes on the visit.

A no small role in the visit is played by the interests of Reagan himself, who will seek re-election in the presidential elections due in the United States next November. THE NEW YORK TIMES said that after the major setbacks in Lebanon, the fiercely-debated policy in Central America and the dead ends in relations with the Soviet Union, the President needed a foreign-policy success, which would reinforce his chances for reelection. It is not fortuitous that Reagan is being accompanied by a whole army of journalists and camera crews, who will be sending back reports about his stay in China practically around the clock. The ABC TV network said Reagan would seek convincingly to demonstrate the presence of goodwill to a government he had been vituperating only a short time ago.

Hanoi April 26 TASS -- The newspaper NHAN DAN summed up President Reagan's visit to China as part of his newly-launched "crusade against communism".

It is said the trip means much to him in what concerns the attainment of his selfish aims. After its numerous foreign-policy setbacks Washington would now like to impress the American public by consolidating its relationship with China.

The paper called attention to the fact that the American President's voyage started at a time when Beijing is continuing to whip up tensions on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and when Pol Pot gangs have escalated their actions on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Ulan Bataar April 26 TASS -- The newspaper UMEN said that Reagan's visit to China pursues both foreign-policy and domestic aims. The While House chief, it said, went to Beijing not with the goal of "bringing peace to the world". He intends to exploit the "China factor" in U.S. strategic plans in the Far East and the Pacific. It is known, for instance, that Reagan plans to discuss with Chinese leaders the so-called "Korean issue", more precisely, he would like to barter promises for China's consent to perpetuating the split of Korea and the presence of American troops in the south of the Korean peninsula, which represents a threat to the security of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and, naturally enough, to the People's Republic of China itself.

The paper said that the American mass media have mounted a clamorous campaign around Reagan's visit in order to drain world public attention away from the American arms buildup, including the nuclear buildup, in Asia and the Pacific. This campaign, it said, is designed to try and prevent the normalization of relations between the USSR and the PRC with the help of hackneyed demagogical allegations about a "Soviet military threat" to Far Eastern countries.

UNEN said Chinese press stories in advance of "the distinguished American guest's" visit indicate that they in China intend to go on tolerating with feigned indignation Reagan's policy of "two Chinas", which in fact impairs China's international prestige and amounts to interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Paris April 26 TASS -- Noting the "Hollywood-type publicity" surrounding the U.S. President's visit to China, L'HUMANITE said: "It is the first time that Washington is so eager to make a foreign trip by the leader of the United States into a big American-style spectacle. Reagan's trip to Beijing was prepared by the White House as a major show directly connected with his election campaign. All main political protocol moments of Reagan's stay in the PRC and all speeches and toasts are planned to be broadcast live to the United States and then replayed at prime time when the greatest number of Americans watch television or switch on their radio sets... [TASS ellipses] After four years of politics based on force, hatred, fostering of constant enmity to socialist countries, which Reagan calls nothing but 'a focus of evil', he hopes to win over part of the American electorate, by posing before them as an 'open' and 'peaceful' President."

"All this dubious mix of election-year concerns and foreign-policy matters," the paper said, "makes even many American officials embarrassed". Analyzing Reagan's statements over recent days, it stressed: "Reagan gears his trip to Beijing first of all tc courting American-Chinese strategic cooperation against the USSR."

DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV SEES OFF MPR'S MAYDAR

PM261501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, left Moscow 25 April. He had been heading a Mongolian Government delegation taking part in a routine session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

At the airport, D. Maydar was seen off by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Ts. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

U.S., JAPAN TO HOLD 'YAMASAKURA' EXERCISES

LD270840 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 27 TASS -- It has been announced here that officers of Japanese and American ground forces will hold another command-and-staff exercise codenamed "Yamasakura 6" at the Fort Lewis Base, Washington State, in the United States late next May. A spokesman for the staff of the Japanese army said that the exercise will aim to further master cooperation between the armies of the two countries. The exercise will be the sixth of this kind for the past two years.

JAPAN HITS NUCLEAR DEPOT PLANS FOR U.S. AIRBASE

LD270648 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 27 TASS -- William Arkin, director of the nuclear armaments programme at the U.S. Institute for Political Studies, in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI has disclosed that a large depot for nuclear weapons is being built at the U.S. airbase of Misawa. Nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers will be stationed on that base next year with consent from the Japanese authorities.

The disclosure made by the American expert set up an alarm among Tokyo's official circles. A highly placed official in the Japan Defence Agency denied Arkin's remarks, saying that the construction of a nuclear depot at Misawa is "inconceivable." He claimed that only "construction of barracks for American military personnel was under way" at the base. Broad sections of the Japanese public, however, do not believe such "denials", the more so, for the disclosure is backed by ample proof that Japan is indeed being used in U.S. nuclear strategy. Newspapers recall in this connection the unloading of containers with nuclear torpedoes, filmed by peace compaigners, at Yokota airbase.

SCHOLAR CONDEMNS FAR EAST TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE

SK270157 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Vladimir Krivtsov, Soviet scholar and deputy director of the Far East Research Institute, has said that the United States and its allies, especially Japan and South Korea, are attempting to gain supremacy in East Asia and the Pacific. In his interview to a TASS reporter, he pointed out that the United States is trying to fabricate a military alliance -- similar to the NATO -- that would oppose the Soviet Union and socialist countries in Asia and block the struggle of the countries in this region for genuine sovereignty and independence.

NORTH KOREAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES VISITS KOLKHOZ

SK270330 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Staff members of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, including Comrade (Yi Tu-kyol), charge d'affaires ad interim, have visited (Boris) Kolkhoz, an organizational member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, near Moscow.

There, they inspected the diversified management, livestock farm, and (?repair shop) and had talks with specialists.

(Boris) Kolkhoz has maintained friendly relations with Kaesong cooperative farm in Korea for years.

Parting from the (?hosts), the guests wished them new successes and said that they saw many interesting and useful things at the kolkhoz.

DPRK ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN USSR CITIES

SK261208 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] As has been reported, a DPRK special art troupe's performance is being presented in the Soviet Union. This performance by the DPRK art troupe includes traditional Korean dances, songs, and various other programs. The Korean art troupe performed at [word indistinct] hall in Moscow for youths and workers in the capital city. The audience enthusiastically acclaimed the Korean troupe's performance. In an interview with a reporter of this station, Comrade (Kim Yong-chu), head of the art troupe, said:

[Begin recording] Our art troupe is composed of the [word indistinct] propaganda troupes from [word indistinct], [word indistinct] locomotive plant, and the Pyongyang machine plant. The ages of our art troupe members range from 25 to 27. This performance of our troupe in the USSR is our first one abroad.

Following the performance in Moscow, we performed in many local cities, including [word indistinct]. Through our performance in local cities, we have contributed to further promoting friendship between peoples of the two countries. At the same time, we have been able to more deeply feel friendship between the people of the two countries.

Wherever we went, the Soviet people and youths warmly welcomed us and sincerely congratulated us for our performance. During our performances in local cities, we were able to feel the deep sentiment of friendship of the Soviet people and youths, who have actively supported and encouraged our people's cause of national reunification. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for this once again.

During our tour of local cities, our art troupe witnessed the Soviet people and Komsomol members accelerating the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the (?19th) Congress of the Lenin Komsomol. The members of our troupe sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the Soviet people and Komsomol members in this struggle as their own. [end recording]

USSR, DRA EXCHANGE AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

USSR to DRA

PM261514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

To Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Soviet people, cordially congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, and all friendly Afghan people on your national holiday -- the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution.

Accomplished under the PDPA's leadership, the national-democratic revolution opened before the Afghan people broad vistas for the building of a new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy, and progress. The past 6 years have been marked by the steady advancement of the revolution. The PDPA's course of fundamental reorganization of Afghan society's life and boosting the national economy and the people's material and cultural living standards encounters the approval and support of the population's working strata. Despite the continuing armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs, organized by imperialist forces and international reaction headed by the United States, the Afghan people are overcoming the hardships and confidently building a new life.

The DRA has gained deserved prestige in the international arena and there is increasingly broad recognition of its foreign policy based on principles of peaceful coexistence, active and positive nonalignment, the struggle for peace and security, and development of friendly relations with all states. The realistic and constructive program for the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, proposed by the DRA Government, enjoys the support of peace-loving forces.

Following the April Revolution's victory, the traditional relations of friendship and good neighborliness between our countries acquired a qualitatively new character and turned into relations of brotherhood, revolutionary solidarity, and all-round fruitful cooperation. The people and government of firendly Afghanistan can rest assured that the Soviet people will continue to give them internationalist assistance in the cause of defending the April Revolution's gains and creating favorable conditions for the country's advancement along the path of constructive development.

We wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, and you, dear comrades, further successes in the cause of your motherland's revolutionary renewal.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

DRA to USSR

PM261454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, and all Afghan people, we convey to you, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the heroic Soviet people, profound and sincere thanks and gratitude for the warm and friendly greetings in connection with the April Revolution's sixth anniversary.

The working people and all revolutionary forces in Afghanistan, under the leadership of their vanguard -- the PDPA, are firmly following their chosen path of the fundamental transformation of the country's political and economic life and of building the new democratic society based on the principles of social justice and equality for all nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes in our motherland.

The advancement and successes in implementing the tasks of the April Revolution would have been much greater had the DRA not been subjected to a large-scale aggression by imperialism and the international and regional reaction. The struggle for national sovereignty and independence is forcing us to divert considerable forces and material means from peaceful and constructive labor. Despite all the external and internal difficulties, however, we will persistently advance toward our set goal.

The Afghan people are not alone in their sacred struggle; they have the great Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and all peace-loving and progressive forces on earth on the side of their just cause. The all-round support and international assistance from the land of the great Lenin are an inexhaustible source of historic optimism and confidence in the final victory of the PDPA, the Afghan people, and their revolution. Expressing heartfelt thanks for this invaluable assistance and support, we firmly declare that we will always be with the Soviet Union, we will preserve and safeguard like the apple of our eye the friendship and brotherhood between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Profound satisfaction was caused in the DRA by the recent elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet, the materials and documents of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the latest peace initiatives outlined in the speeches and replies to PRAVDA questions by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We express anew our complete solidarity with the principled and wise policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at safeguarding universal peace, curbing the aggressive intrigues by world imperialism headed by the United States, disarmament, and the establishment of reciprocal trust, equal security, and fruitful cooperation in relations between states. This policy is fully supported by the Afghan people since it accords with their vital interests and aspirations.

In these festive days, we reaffirm the DRA's immutable foreign policy course based on the principles of friendship between peoples, peaceful coexistence, active and positive nonalignment, and the struggle for peace and security. Our country will continue its persistent efforts to achieve the earliest peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Allow us, dear comrades, to cordially thank you once again for the warm congratulations and to express our firm belief that the fraternal Afghan-Soviet relations and all-round cooperation will continue to develop successfully and deepen for the benefit of our countries' peoples and for the sake of universal peace.

We wish the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, all fraternal Soviet people, and you, deeply esteemed comrades, further successes in implementing the ambitious constructive tasks of communist building set by the 26th party Congress decisions and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

PDPA Central Committee

DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium

DRA Council of Ministers

KARMAL SPEAKS AT PRODUCTION BLOCKS COMMISSIONING

PM261413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr Second Edition p 4

[TASS: Report: "Standing Guard Over the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Apr -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, addressed a mass meeting on the occasion of the commissioning of new production blocks at the central military repair workshops. The Afghan people, he noted, are rallying more closely every day around the PDPA and the DRA revolutionary government and waging an implacable struggle against the counter-revolution, which is trying to hamper the building of the new society in the country. Afghanistan's Armed Forces resolutely stand guard over the gains of the April Revolution. Their personnel are filled with feelings of patriotism and revolutionary optimism and possess the necessary armaments and military training.

The Soviet Union gives Democratic Afghanistan great help in the cause of rebuffing aggression from outside and in the country's economic and social development. This help is the manifestation of international solidarity between the two counties' working people. Not only the present generation, but future generations of Afghans will feel gratitude toward the Soviet people and will preserve and develop in every way the indissoluble Afghan-Soviet friendship, B. Karmal concluded.

DRA LEADERS NOTE PROGRESS MADE WITH SOVIET AID

LD261834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 26 Apr 84

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by Commentator Vitaliy Sobolev with NOVOYE VREMYA observer Andrey Stepanov]

[Excerpts] [Stepanov] In Afghanistan the sixth spring of the April Revolution is in full bloom.

The bandit dushmans are still carrying out the odd act of subversion, such as trying to organize an explosion at a gasoline station or a mosque, or sometimes hurriedly dropping packets of leaflets at the market place calling for defense of the faith and freedom. But these are rather acts of desperation, petty gangsterism.

Imperialism and local reaction, which are waging a real undeclared war against the young republic, have lost all hope of overthrowing the people's rule and have diverted their efforts to undermining the country's economy and disrupting the building of a new life. The blind fury of the former exploiters heeds only one form of logic: If I can't have it, then no one else can. Thus they burn down schools and granaries, blow up bridges, power lines and irrigation dams, mine roads and poison wells.

At the beginning of the year, the Afghan BAKHTAR agency published a memorandum drawn up by the U.S. CIA on the situation in Afghanistan. It openly states that on the initiative of American advisers, rebel combat units were reoriented toward disrupting the Karmal regime in various spheres. In the last 4 years alone, the United States spent approximately $1 billion on organizing provocations and acts of subversion against Democratic Afghanistan. At the last plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Babrak Karmal noted: Imperialism and reaction have stepped up pressure on our borders and extended interference into our internal affairs. A certain section of our population is still fighting on its side. This is why the sphere of creative activity by the party and revolutionary authorities has been temporarily limited in a number of provinces and districts.

But despite intrigues by imperialism and counterrevolution, the young republic, with the support of the Soviet Union's international aid, is persistently and gradually -- maybe not as quickly as it would like -- solving the dual task of strengthening the national economy and accelerating the process of ultimately suppressing the enemy. Rebuffing the slander of imperialist propaganda, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers, said recently: Our great northern neighbor is a sincere and devoted friend of the Afghan people. This friendship has withstood the test of time. Its fruits can be seen in the roads and bridges, factories and works, grain elevators and agricultural projects, the oil and gas industry, irrigation canals, dams and power plants, technical colleges and polytechnic institutes. The defense of our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity is also a result of this friendship. It is a shining example of the fraternal aid given to a people who have chosen the path of revolution and liberation from backwardness, the path of socioeconomic progress. And imperialism and reaction are powerless to block this path.

The international authority of Afghanistan is strengthening. The problems confronting the republic meet with understanding in many countries of the world, and in India in particular. The United Nations is making efforts to normalize the situation surrounding Afghanistan. At the beginning of April, Diego Cordovez, special representative of the UN secretary general, visited Kabul for this purpose. Before flying home he told an All-Union Radio correspondent:

[Begin Cordovez recording in English with superimposed translation] The United Nations intends to continue the search for ways for a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. This was said to me by the UN secretary general. I enjoyed visiting Kabul again, where I held meetings and conversations with the Afghan leadership. I gained the impression that the Afghan leadership is striving toward political settlement and is prepared to cooperate in matters connected with continuing the UN mission. [end recording]

[Stepanov] Afghans are summing up the main results of work done for the new year, which falls on 21 March by the local calendar. And these results are such that we may speak of undoubted successes.

Following the victory of the April Revolution, the United States and its partners in undeclared warfare introduced economic and trade sanctions against the republic, said Mehchand Warma, chairman of Afghanistan's Chamber of Commerce. But the economic blockade failed. The Soviet Union, which is our main trade partner, and other socialist countries came to our aid. The volume of trade with various capitalist and developing countries has also increased almost twofold in recent years. The people's rule, Warma says, has set up normal conditions for the functioning of private industrial and trade companies. Moreover, it gives us the necessary support. And this is well known to those in the West who insist that arbitrariness and unbearable conditions for the private sector prevail in our country.

[Sobolev] Andrey Anatolyevich, as everyone knows, the initiator, organizer, and inspirer of all that is new and in accordance with the interests of the working people is the PDPA. It currently has a membership of more than 100,000, and the number of its members is rapidly growing. Could you please explain the role of the PDPA in the building of a new life?

[Stepanov] The party acts with the support of the National Fatherland Front, set up in July 1981, which embraces, as the party program states, all the progressive, democratic, and national forces in society, working people, peasants, progressive intelligentsia, craftsmen, small and middle proprietors in town and country, in alliance with the national bourgeoisie. The overall number of local councils of the front has reached 700, and these unite more than 550,000 people, including 57,000 who are members of the Union of Peasants' Cooperatives, while approximately 170,000 are members of trade unions, workers in state and private enterprises, white-collar workers and representatives of the intelligentsia.

The young trade unions of Afghanistan make a great contribution to the fulfillment of production tasks, organization of competition among workers' collectives, the holding of days of voluntary labor, to the struggle for economy, thrift and lbaor discipline. The country has given a vital response to the patriotic initiative by workers at a number of enterprises to work 1 extra hour per week without pay. With the active participation of the nationwide assembly of national and public figures representing the country's nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes, which took place in Kabul last fall, a law on local organs of state authority and management of the DRA was drafted. In accordance with the draft law, the broad popular masses will, by means of creating councils and in an atmosphere of true democracy, themselves determine their own fate. Recently the Council of Ministers approved a law on labor -- the first law of its kind in the country's history -- to safeguard the interests of the working people. Soltan Ali Keshtmand called it one of the most important achievements of the April Revolution, which proclaimed the political power of the working people.

MORE PRC SHELLING OF SRV TERRITORY REPORTED

PM261322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocations on the Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Apr -- VNA reports that in recent days the Chinese side has continued armed provocations on the border with Socialist Vietnam. On 18, 19, and 20 April the Chinese side subjected many regions of the northern Vietnamese Provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau to artillery and mortar fire.

Particularly intensive fire was directed at the territory of Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, and Lang Son Provinces, VNA points out. And in a number of cases regions located more that 10 km from the border were subjected to shelling. A major provocation was carried out 18 April, when subunits of Chinese soldiers tried to capture one of the heights in Ha Tuyen Province.

Great material harm has been done to the population of Vietnam's border regions as a result of the Chinese side's actions; a large number of houses and economic premises and public buildings have been destroyed, and serious damage has been caused to crops and plantations of valuable trees. There are killed and injured among the peaceful inhabitants, the agency emphasizes.

VIETNAMESE COMMISSION PROBES CHINESE 'CRIMES'

LD251616 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi April 25 TASS -- A commission probing into crimes committed by Chinese expansionists and hegemonists has issued a communique on hostile provocations staged by the Chinese side against Socialist Vietnam.

According to the communique, Chinese soldiers opened fire and carried out armed sorties along the entire Vietnamese-Chinese border from April 1 to 20. Districts and facilities in six Vietnamese provinces were subjected to artillery bombardment. Chinese Army units intruded inside Vietnam's frontier provinces and carried out terrorist acts.

According to incomplete estimates, thirty Vietnamese citizens were killed and about fifty wounded, including old men, women and children, as a result of the armed provocations staged by the Chinese side.

Armed incursions inside Vietnamese territory, crimes against civilian population and economic sabotage show that Beijing's hostile policy towards Vietnam has become ever more dangerous, the commission's communique stresses.

SUPREME SOVIET LEADERS MEET SRV'S NGUYEN HUU THO

OW261111 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] On 25 April, Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, respectively, met with a delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly, led by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State. The Vietnamese delegation stopped over in Moscow on its way home.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. Both sides affirmed their policy of expanding the contacts between the national assemblies of the two countries in order to consolidate the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and also tackled a number of world issues. The Soviet side affirmed its support for Socialist Vietnam's struggle to defend its national borders and sovereignty.

Also attending the talks was SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem.

SRV EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON KOMMUNIST ANNIVERSARY

OW260957 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Dear friends: Sixty years ago to the day, KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, made its appearance with its first issue. On the occasion of the journal's founding anniversary, we have interviewed Comrade Hong Chuong, chief editor of TAP CHI CONG SAN of the CPV Central Committee, now on a visit to Moscow. Comrade Hong Chuong said:

[Begin Hong Chuong recording] I have come to Moscow at this time to attend the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the initial publication of the Soviet journal KOMMUNIST, the topmost theoretical and political banner of the international communist and workers' movement.

Over the past 60 years, KOMMUNIST has always held aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, relentlessly struggled against bourgeois ideology and opportunism of all stripes, made great contributions to building and defending the Soviet Union -- the bastion of revolution and peace--and has vigorously promoted the international communist movement and the national liberation movement. Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people very highly value the role of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political organ of the CPSU.

Comradely and fraternal cooperation has existed between the Vietnamese journal TAP CHI CONG SAN and the Soviet journal KOMMUNIST. The cooperation between our two journals' editorial staffs is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Since its inception, TAP CHI CONG SAN has been greatly inspired and assisted by KOMMUNIST. Close cooperation in study and compilation work has existed between the two editorial staffs. KOMMUNIST's valuable experience has been very helpful to TAP CHI CONG SAN's editorial staff in its compilation and publication work. Delegations for learning from each other's experience have been regularly exchanged between the two journals. Exchanges of articles published in the two journals have helped further mutual understanding between our two peoples. The increasingly developed cooperation between the two journals has yielded good results. That cooperation is expected to develop even further in the future. [end recording]

SEMIVOLOS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA

PM261544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Stanislav Ivanovich Semivolos as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Indonesia.

U.S. FREE ASSOCIATION PLAN FOR MICRONESIA SCORED

LD260912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0510 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Speaking in Guam where he made a stop on the way to China, U.S. President Reagan called on the U.S. Congress to confirm as quickly as possible the agreement on so-called "free association" for Palau, the federal states of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.

"Free association" with the United States will in effect mean the annexation of Micronesia, its absorption in parts by the state which, according to a mandate received from the United Nations, was obliged to prepare the Pacific Ocean islands for self-determination. Fixing neocolonial status on Micronesia will inevitable accelerate the process of militarization of the Pacific Ocean islands. Within the framework of the accord on "free association," the United States is foisting upon the population of the islands long-term military agreements according to which the Pentagon can maintain and expand the firing grounds for missile equipment, naval bases, airports for strategic aviation, and other military installations which have been built there.

CSSR PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY U.S.

LD251759 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, April 26 TASS -- The CTK news agency reported that a representative of the United States Embassy in Czechoslovakia was called today to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A protest of the Czechoslovak Government against the violation of Czechoslovakia's airspace by a U.S. military helicopter was turned over to him.

U.S. Increasing Provocations

LD271104 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 27 Apr 84

["Provocations Will Not Be Tolerated" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 27 TASS -- The Government of Czechoslovakia expressed protest Wednesday to the U.S. Embassy in Czechoslovakia in connection with the violation of the Czechoslovak airspace by an American military helicopter. On April 20, a reconnaissance "Cobra" helicopter of the U.S. Air Force penetrated the Czechoslovak airspace from West Germany at a distance of 10 km.

At first, the Pentagon tried to reject the very fact of provocation against a socialist state. However, under the pressure of irrefutable facts it resorted to the usual falsehood tactics, trying to present the incident as an "involuntary mistake of a pilot." The statements of the Pentagon's spokesman Michael Burch concerning the incident are obviously ridiculous. He tried to present things in such a way as if the two American military pilots, who for more than a year had made special training reconnaissance flights along the Czechoslovak border were nothing but simpletons, that they just did not follow the map and for this reason did not know that they had violated the border.

The Pentagon went to the length of accusing the Czechoslovak side whose fighter planes stopped the provocation. The incumbent U.S. Administration, which is trying to manage Central America as though it were its own farm, intends to spread these practices to Western Europe. Recently -- last March -- the same thing happened: A plane "involuntarily" violated the airspace of the GDR. In other words, the U.S. is stepping up provocative actions at the borders of European socialist states. The organizers of these provocations should bear in mind that they will be resolutely repulsed.

CSSR'S INDRA, DELEGATION CONTINUE SOVIET VISIT

Meeting With Supreme Soviet

LD241224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr TASS -- The delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met with the chairmen of the chambers and chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet today. The delegation is in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

There was an exchange of information on the activity of the two countries' supreme bodies of state power, and aspects of the further development of links between them were discussed. It was noted that the CSSR delegation's visit will be another step along the road of deepening interparliamentary contacts and will assist the consolidation of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

It was stressed that cooperation between the USSR and CSSR, which is becoming stronger every year and developing dynamically, is vigorously making it possible to put the task of communist and socialist construction into practice and assuming particular importance in the present exacerbated international situation.

Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other officials, as well as Miroslav Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. A luncheon was given in honor of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The CSSR Federal Assembly delegation also visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath today. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The guests visited the museum, "the study, and apartment of V.I. Lenin in the Kremlin."

Indra Notes Close Ties

LD261402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, visited the Moscow enterprise Mikromashina today. The staff of this enterprise is a collective member of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. In honor of the visit by the Czechoslovak deputies, a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting was held in the enterprise at which Alois Indra took the floor.

He said that during the entire postwar era, the alliance with the USSR has been guarantee of independence and peace in Czechoslovakia. The value of this alliance is especially important in the current international situation, which has greatly deteriorated due to imperialism. Thanks to the alliance and friendship with the USSR, the Czechoslovak people can look forward to the future with confidence. We are jointly asserting the Soviet and alliance's peace initiative, said Alois Indra. Hand in hand, we are adopting the necessary defense measures against the criminal plans of imperialism. We will not allow the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies to violate the military-strategic balance and to blackmail the whole world with threats of force. The extremely dangerous imperialist plans, which gamble with nuclear catastrophe, are condemned to failure. They are opposed by the unity of the countries of the socialist community and by their cooperation with all revolutionary and peace-loving forces.

Concluding his speech at the Moscow Mikromashina enterprise, Alois Indra delivered a toast in honor of the indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance and of the CPSU.

HUSAK SPEECH HAILS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

LD251253 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, April 25 TASS -- The struggle for peace, against aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism and its allies remains the chief task of our time.

A reliable basis is formed by the peace inistiatives of the Soviet Union, advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, and other Soviet leaders, as well as the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which Czechoslovakia fully backs. This is stressed in the final speech by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak at the 10th plenary meeting of the party Central Committee out here today.

For the sake of preserving peace and peoples' security, the USSR and other socialist countries will never allow the existing military-strategic equilibrium to be disrupted or the United States to gain world domination, the speaker stressed.

Guided by a peaceful policy and a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind, the Soviet Union is doing its utmost to avert the threat of nuclear war, to achieve a return to the policy of detente and solution of international problems by way of talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak said, takes an active part in the coordinated efforts of the socialist countries directed at defusing tension and restoring normal relations and mutually beneficial international cooperation. It is prepared to cooperate on an equitable basis with all countries which show their goodwill. Taking into account the complicated international situation, Czechoslovakia will continue to give such attention to strengthening its defence capability, consolidating allied relations with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states -- the chief guarantee of its security.

ARMY CHIEF KULIKOV RECEIVED BY CSSR'S HUSAK

LD252037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received in Prague Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, Chief of Staff of the Joint Armed Forces Army General Gribkov, and other representatives of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states. They are attending the current session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states that has opened in Prague.

Gustav Husak stressed the great importance of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community and their cooperation in its collective organizations, above all, the Warsaw Pact.

KUZNETSOV, CZECH ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION, TIES

PM241730 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 20 April in the Kremlin, Miroslav Zavadil, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Close cooperation with the USSR, M. Zavadil said after presenting his credentials, is for us a revolutionary behest and a living present-day reality giving us the confidence on which all our plans and prospects for further development are based.

We are fully determined to continue to strengthen our fraternal friendship, alliance, and all-around cooperation with the USSR. The Soviet Union's experience is for us an important impetus and practical help in fulfilling the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

In his speech of reply, V.V. Kuznetsov noted that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship has deep, firm roots and is cemented by the joint struggle against Hitler's fascism. The fact that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are developing fruitfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in full accordance with the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and the CSSR, is a subject of legitimate pride for us. The exceptional importance of the development of broad, all-around cooperation between our countries is tied to close collaboration between the CPSU and the CPCZ and to Soviet-Czechoslovak summit meetings and talks.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and M. Zavadil, a warm, friendly talk took place in which V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International relations Department, took part.

NEW SOVIET ENVOY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA APPOINTED

LD252135 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin the USSR extraordinary and plenipotentiary Ambassador in the CSSR. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has recalled Comrade Aleksandr Platonovich Botvin from the office of USSR Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador in the CSSR in connection with his transfer to other work.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI TO VISIT USSR IN MAY

LN261408 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 26 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union early in May 1984, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

POLISH OFFICIAL DENOUNCES WESTERN SUBVERSION

PM261222 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "They Balk at Nothing..."]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr -- The subversive activity unleashed by the United States and its NATO allies against Poland is assuming an increasingly broad scale. It is aimed at obstructing the process of normalizing the situation in Poland, W. Pozoga, Polish deputy interior minister, stressed in an interview with the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU.

By fueling international tension and pursuing a "crusade" against communism, Washington is trying by every means to remove Poland from the socialist community, which according to its calculations would mark the start of the process of disintegration of the world socialist system. For this reason, Poland has been and still is the target of intensive intelligence activity for Western special services, primarily the CIA.

In recent years, W. Pozoga reported, imperalist intelligence has stepped up its actions mainly with a view to obtaining information on Poland's defense potential.

This is directly linked with the start of deployment in the FRG and the other countries of West Europe of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles, targeted on the socialist states. It is known that diplomats of the NATO's countries' embassies in Warsaw are actively engaged in gathering espionage information.

The interview notes that the West also continues to wage intensive psychological warfare against Poland, using the subversive Radio Free Europe for this. This center of ideological subversion makes daily broadcasts of instructions for the antistate underground, disseminates lies and slander to Poland, and tries to destabilize the situation in the country. In order to implement their aggressive plans vis-a-vis Poland, the U.S. and NATO special services make use of emigres entrenched in the West who have organized so-called "Solidarity bureaus abroad." For the lavish money provided by Western patrons, these renegades, blinded by hatred for communism, balk at nothing to blacken Poland and its people.

Poland resolutely rebuffs the subversive intrigues of imperialism.

POLISH CULTURE MINISTER VIEWS TIES WITH USSR

PM251305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Interview with Polish Culture and Art Minister Kazimierz Zygulski by special correspondent V. Ganyushkin: "To Our Friends With an Open Heart"]

[Excerpts] On the threshold of the Polish culture festival in the USSR, our special correspondent V. Ganyushkin asked Polish Culture and Art Minister Kazimierz Zygulski to tell the readers of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA what is taking place today in Polish society's creative life and the way the fraternal country's culture will be presented during the forthcoming festival:

First of all, I want to stress that the "Days of Polish Culture" in the USSR, which we have been busy preparing for, are of special significance this time because they are dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Republic. That is why we Poles are assessing our cultural potential and the achievements and setbacks in cultural development in an historical context today. This approach to forming a socialist culture and art in our country is necessary if only for the purpose of correctly understanding and drawing practical conclusions from the upheavals that have occurred in recent years in our society's spiritual as well as socioeconomic and political life.

Our internal opposition, and particularly its instigators in the West, are still tirelessly advancing the thesis that the past 40 years of people's power have been a total "wasteland" as far as Polish culture is concerned, have "inhibited" its development and in many respects "set it back," and that allegedly it can only develop on the Western pattern. But all you have to do is examine the statistics to see that these fabrications are nothing but a primitive propaganda stunt intended for ordinary people who are totally ignorant of our affairs. Moreover, everyone is aware of the inhuman essence of Western culture.

Whatever new "theses" the ideological opponents come up with, it remains an incontrovertible fact that during the years of people's power, Poland's socialist culture has not only inherited the best traditions of the advanced, revolutionary artistic thoughts of the past, but has enriched them and elevated them to new heights.

It is from the standpoint of historical perspective that I believe one should assess the present state of Polish culture. Its destiny, likewise the very formation of the new system, must be seen in the dynamics of intensive changes, and these changes are always associated with a struggle, a clash between different positions.

The recent crisis experienced by our country confronted the creative intelligentsia, as well as representatives of other strata of the population, with a grim choice: Whose side are you on, masters of culture? During the counterrevolutionary onslaught, the spheres of artistic creativity were subjected to frantic attacks from within as well as from without. The aim was to demoralize the medium, counterpose it to people's power, and thus limit the influence of party and state in the cultural sphere. The state was assigned the role of cashier, simply "dishing out money."

With this end in mind, the opposition, with the backing of Western centers, took advantage of two factors: first, the economic difficulties caused by the crisis, which had of course affected cultural spheres as well (they had considerably undermined the material base of cultural enlightenment work, publishing and artistic establishments, not to mention the material position of the representatives of artistic creativity themselves); second, the ideological dissension and confusion among the creative intelligentsia, a group that still includes, as well as the obvious dissemblers, a considerable number of people who have succumbed to pessimism, who have lost their social and creative perspective, and have therefore chosen to behave in passive way and bide their time. The polarization of the ideological and political positions of the creative intelligentsia that has occurred and continues to occur is mainly due to this "silent" category.

Now, as a result of multifacted efforts by wholesome social forces, all the signs indicate that the crisis is being surmounted in the cultural and artistic sphere as well. Of course, this does not signify complacency and wishful thinking: we are aware that its consequences will require a long period of painstaking work, including work with individuals, among the intelligentsia. But the important thing is that by and large we have managed to preserve and protect the socialist content of the spiritual spheres of social life; to restore and in many respects improve their organizational structures and consolidate the wholesome forces which were in considerable disarray during the crisis.

The reestablishment of practically all the old creative unions and organizations on new foundations was decisive in terms of the prospects of the further development of Polish culture and art. Frankly, it was a very complex process, and the very fact that a substantial proportion of the artistic intelligentsia has come together in creative unions whose rules guarantee observance of the Polish Constitution and laws is without doubt a significant step in the further strengthening of the socialist character of Polish culture and art.

The first review of the country's rural people's theaters is getting underway, a measure that would have been unthinkable not so long ago. There has been a definite renaissance of various kinds of amateur folk creativity, especially the traditional Polish wood sculpture. An exhibition of miners' visual art was staged in Silesia.

The normalization of the situation in the spiritual spheres of social life has to a certain extent revived international ties in the cultural sphere, and above all, cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Some traditional international events have already resumed, for example, "Warsaw Fall," the biennial poster festival, and theater meetings. The rest will be revived this year.

We see the upcoming Polish culture festival in the USSR not only as a very important aspect of the renewed close spiritual cooperation between our countries and peoples, but as a great moral encouragement for the effort we are making to surmount the crisis and for the forces that are establishing and developing the socialist character of Polish culture. That is why we have tried to present Soviet viewers and listeners with all that is most characteristic of our culture, literature, and art at the present stage.

Our delegation at the cultural festival includes over 600 performers and other representatives of the artistic intelligentsia.

We will do everything necessary to fill the events and meetings of the Polish culture festival with profound ideological and artistic content. Naturally, this primarily applies to the nature of the works and the artists who will be appearing. But protocol also stipulates joint measures directly geared to the mutual enrichment of the peoples' artistic culture in an ideological and aesthetic respect.

The festival will include meetings and symposiums involving representatives of the Polish and Soviet artistic communities to discuss pressing problems of the development of artistic creativity, such as trends in modern theater, small forms of visual art, topical problems of modern architecture, questions pertaining to forecasting and programming culture development, and other matters. These joint discussions will undoubtedly give our cultural festival a degree of theoretical and practical experience of creative artistic quest.

We are traveling to our friends with an open heart and wish all the best elements of Polish culture today, knowing how crucial communication is with a well prepared Soviet audience. We will endeavor to do everything we can to ensure that they are not disappointed.

BAYBAKOV, OTHERS RECEIVE POLISH OFFICIALS

PM251011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 18-19 April, talks took place between N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

During the talks, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions on the further development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meetings.

HUNGARY'S KADAR VIEWS SECURITY, ARMS TALKS

LD271036 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 27 TASS -- The current, tense international situation demands from socialist countries concern for the security of these peoples, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said on Thursday at a staff meeting of a Budapest factory. "We shall not, and may not, allow imperialists to gain the military superiority they covet in order to be able to dictate their terms to us. The socialist countries do not seek clashes, and their policy is directed at solving all issues through agreements, taking account of the security interests of all concerned sides.

We stick to this position even in conditions where new American missiles have begun to be deployed in Western Europe since late last year. But neither the Soviet Union nor the other Warsaw Treaty member-states want to take part in pseudo-negotiations."

"Our aim," Kadar said, "are talks real and honest. They are the essence of the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community. This is why we consult each other and hold talks with representatives of developing and capitalist countries."

"We are convinced," Kadar said, "that a balance of forces and cuts in armaments meet the interests of not only the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty members but also all countries and peoples. We work to promote this honest position. We need to believe that this work will be successful. The need to conclude corresponding agreements is directed by common sense."

Kadar spoke highly of the recent official visit of friendship to Hungary by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries as well as the visit to Hungary by Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front and president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. He pointed out that these events are closely linked with the questions that are the uppermost on mankind's mind. These questions are those of maintaining world peace, the peoples' desire to live and build socialism in peaceful conditions. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic act in the interests of furthering these aims as peace is the fundamental condition of the country's existence, Janos Kadar said in conclusion.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID VISITS HUNGARY FOR TALKS

Meeting With Kadar

LD251347 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 25 TASS -- International tension has heightened and the threat to peace enhanced of late. Imperialism, above all extremist circles in the United States, are imposing on the world an arms race in the interests of gaining military superiority and spreading their political and economic domination. This was stated by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar during his meeting on Tuesday with General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party and President of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid, here on an official friendly visit.

In this situation, Warsaw Treaty member states advanced a number of major initiatives directed at lessening tension, restricting armaments and strengthening trust between countries. We are convinced, Janos Kadar stressed, that their implementation would result in the establishment of just peace, based on the principles of equality and equal security.

On the situation in the Middle East, the Hungarian leader said that a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories is a necessary condition for a just settlement of the Mideast crisis.

The Hungarian-Algerian negotiations, Chadli Bendjedid said, attest to the sides' equal concern over the dangerous turn in the international situation. Algeria favours disarmament, final eradication of colonialism, and establishment of a new international economic order.

Our country will continue to support resolutely the national independence struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa. Proximity of our positions calls us for closer cooperation in the interests of achieving peace and understanding between the peoples, he stressed.

Husak, Bendjedid Dinner Speeches

LD271150 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, April 27 TASS -- Czechoslovakia sees the chief cause of tension around the world in the militarist policy of the United States and other NATO countries, in their attempts to disrupt the existing balance of forces, and in their aspiration to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak has declared here. He spoke on Thursday at a dinner in honour of Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, Chadli Bendjedid, in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit. Jointly with the Soviet Union, other friends and allies, Gustav Husak said, Czechoslovakia favours a constructive dialogue and solution of outstanding international issues on the basis of equality and equal security. Socialist countries advanced numerous peace proposals to attain these objectives.

In order to strengthen peace and international cooperation, it is necesary to improve radically the situation in Europe and eliminate seats of tension in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Czechoslovakia resolutely backs efforts directed at reaching a just settlement of the Mideast crisis.

In our view, it is through concerted efforts by all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, that it is possible to defuse the dangerous situation that has been established in the region due to aggressive policies of Israel and the United States. Czechoslovakia highly values the active contribution that is being made by developing countries to improving international climate, their consistent anti-imperialist policy, Gustav Husak stressed.

Chadli Bendjedid pointed out in his reply speech that Algeria regards the final eradication of colonialism and creation of a system of collective security as major conditions for implementing democratic changes in present-day international relations. Algeria resolutely supports the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa, and other freedom-loving peoples in their struggle for national liberation. It is possible to overcome tension and contradictions in the world only on the basis of respect for the principles of goodneighbourliness, dialogue, and recognition of the rights of all nations to choose a political, economic, and social system. Termination of the arms race is the chief condition for promoting progress and strengthening universal peace, Chadli Bendjedid stressed.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO VISITS FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Greeted by Officials

LD261058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the station he was met by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Comrade Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland; and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

Meeting With Chernenko

LD261547 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 26 TASS -- A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, and President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto who had arrived in the Soviet Union for a vacation at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the conversation that passed in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, characteristic of Soviet-Finnish relations, Konstantin Chernenko and Mauno Koivisto discussed the prospects of further development of goodneighbourly cooperation between the USSR and Finland and also exchanged opinions on some topical problems of the international situation of mutual interest.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that relations between the USSR and Finland continue developing steadily and dynamically on a solid basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and are unaffected by the changes in the international situation.

Long-term prospects of Soviet-Finnish cooperation have been reliably ensured by a new extension in 1983 of the operation of the 1948 treaty up to the beginning of the next millennium. The prolongation of the treaty, which confirmed that all its principles and provisions remain fully valid, has become not only a major step in the further consolidation of friendship, confidence and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland but also a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

It was pointed out that in conditions of the heightening of tension in the world, the experience of fruitful development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation confirms most patently the viability of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the importance of consistent implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that the Soviet leadership will continue paying special attention to the question of the strengthening of friendly relations with Finland. There is wide scope for the development of relations between the USSR and Finland along the road of durable friendship, mutual confidence and all-round cooperation to the mutual benefit of the Soviet and Finnish people.

On his part, Mauno Koivisto said that Finland will continue following purposefully and invariably the proven foreign policy course, "the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," the central place in which is held by the maintenance and all-round development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1948 treaty. He stressed that this policy relies on the support of the widest circles of the Finnish people.

The resolve of both countries to promote intensively the removal of the threat of war, the curbing of the arms race, particularly nuclear arms race, was confirmed during the discussion of international problems.

The need to pool the efforts of all states, both big and small, with the aim to scale down military confrontation in Europe, get inter-state relations back onto the path of detente, foster an atmosphere of international trust and constructive cooperation, and solve outstanding problems by way of honest and equitable negotiations was stressed by both sides. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is called upon to play a useful role in this respect.

It was pointed out that the importance of Finland's proposals for proclaiming nordic Europe a nuclear-free zone and insuring a lasting peace in that region is growing in present-day conditions. The Soviet side reaffirmed its readiness to facilitate the creation of favourable conditions for the realization of these proposals.

Konstantin Chernenko and Mauno Koivisto spoke out in favour of continuing the tradition of personal contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland, which make for developing cooperation between the two countries and their interaction in questions of strengthening peace and international security.

Taking part in the meeting were: Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, Anerey Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vladimir Sobolev, the USSR's ambassador to Finland, on the Soviet side; Aarno Eino Karhilo, Finland's ambassador to the USSR, J. Kalela, head of the office of the president of Finland, and Klaus Ternudd, deputy secretary of state of Finland's Foreign Ministry.

Koivisto Departs for Crimea

LD270640 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 27 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland left Moscow for the Crimea today. He has been on a visit to the Soviet Union since Thursday at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

U.S. SAID PRESSURING NETHERLANDS OVER MISSILES

LD261242 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 26 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

Architects of American foreign policy, having no scruples whatsoever, resort to pressure, threats and blackmail in their attempts to turn Western Europe into a launchpad for American nuclear missiles, into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. This is evidenced once again by Washington's and NATO's continuing pressure on the Netherlands, which has not as yet defined its stance on the deployment of American cruise missiles on Dutch territory.

Was it long ago when the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, went on a flying visit to The Hague to demand that the Netherlands "observe Atlantic commitments"? Was it long ago when the Netherlands was threatened with the mythical "Soviet threat" at the 35th session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Turkey? Now, it is being subjected to more pressure: according to the Belgian news agency BELGA, the Netherlands' stand became a subject of "special discussion" at the NATO Council's session in Brussels on April 25.

Although a NATO Headquarters spokesman hastily announced that the "Dutch question" was not discussed at the session, which dealt with East-West relations on the whole, it was an official spokesman for the U.S. State Department who confirmed on that same day that the United States and NATO intend to "influence" the Netherlands. We expect that the Netherlands will fulfill its commitments to the NATO alliance, he said in Washington.

The causes of concern displayed by leaders of the Atlantic alliance in connection with the Netherlands' position are obvious. The NATO leadership, writes the British GUARDIAN, fear that the Netherlands' refusal to allow the deployment of 48 new American medium-range missiles on its territory will give fresh impetus to the anti-war movement all over Western Europe.

Indeed, the anti-missile movement has become an important, weighty factor of European, and not only European, political life. This is apparently against the liking of those circles in Washington and NATO which stake on force, on nuclear threat. Washington's and NATO's pressure on the Netherlands show primarily that the U.S. ruling circles, although trying to portray themselves as peace-makers, intend to continue their extremely dangerous line, hostile to European peoples and directed at heightening tension and raising the level of nuclear confrontation.

Washington's militarist, adventurous policy sparks off resolute protests by millions of people. According to public opinion polls, three quarters of the West German population is opposed to the stationing of new American first-strike weapons on European soil. In Italy, more than 80 percent of the population is opposed to the idea, and in Britain, 52 percent. The Netherlands is no exception: more than 60 percent of the Dutch people, as well as influential political parties and church organizations are opposed to the fielding of American cruise missiles in the country, since this would turn the Netherlands into a target of retaliatory measures.

This does not worry a bit the Washington politicians who have decided to disrupt, come what may, the rough military-strategic parity in Europe and the world at large in order to dictate its will to sovereign countries and peoples, having acquired a nuclear sword that is longer and sharper. Their pressure on the Netherlands, overt or slightly camouflaged threats against that country, show the true worth of Ronald Reagan and Co's prattling about U.S. "respect" for its NATO allies, for their sovereignty.

Seeking to put pressure on the Netherlands, officials in Washington and NATO (specifically, Caspar Weinberger) claim that a complete fulfilment of the American nuclear missile deployment plan for Europe may "pave the way to negotiations." This is an obvious lie in which facts are deliberately distorted.

What is needed to resume dialogue on ridding Europe of the nuclear threat is not a buildup of American nuclear missiles on the continent, but a directly opposite step -- readiness of the United States and NATO to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of these weapons. Precisely this step the Washington militarists are unwilling to make. Washington and NATO hawks should bear full responsibility for the dangerous consequences of this hegemonistic policy.

FRG REVANCHISTS RALLY AROUND 'HESS AFFAIR'

LD202119 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

West German Nazi are in these days stepping up their campaign around the Hitlerite war criminal Rudolf Hess who, under a Nuremberg Tribunal decision, is serving a life sentence in the Spandau Prison. The Springer Press and the ultra-rightist circles are demanding the release of the former Reichsminister and deputy to Hitler out of "humanitarian considerations."

Neo-Nazi of all hues and colours link the campaign to liberate the "Spandau prisoner" with plans to further beef up the revanchist forces in the country. They are trying to use the name of Hess as a rallying banner.

It is indicative that the hullaballoo around the "Hess affair" is being actively instigated by high-ranking officials of the ruling CDU-CSU bloc, whose coming to power at the close of 1982 caused a notable revival of revanchist trends in all the fields of the socio-political life and the policy of the FRG ruling circles. Thus, the present FRG Chancellor Kohl made three times demarches aimed at setting the "Nazi number two" at large. One zealous Hess defender is the CSU Chairman Strauss. And the state minister in the FRG Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes, who ever holds forth on the FRG's duty "to protect the rights" of Germans living in Eastern Europe, argues that this most important of the surviving Nazi should be set free because his imprisonment is allegedly costing too much... to the taxpayers.

The Nazi war criminals are not subject to amnesty, and the Hitlerite past cannot be rehabilitated. This is the lawful demand of the peoples, of all those who have survived the horrors of World War Two, those who fought at the front, the resistance fighters, those who are now fighting to preserve peace for the present and future generations.

This assumes added urgency at present when the revanchists, all kinds of "unions of the expellees," Sudetenland and Silesian "societies," and former Hitlerites and the neo-Nazi are increasingly brazenly emerging on the political scene in West Germany.

Blatantly refusing to recognise the results of the Second World War and the inviolability of the post-war structure of Europe, these eternal "would-have-beens" still nurture unrealisable hopes to resolve the "open German question," meaning a revision of the post-war realities in Europe.

The common platform for the West German revenge-seekers is provided by the "crusade" proclaimed by the Reagan administration against peace, socialism and democracy, its course of a military and political confrontation with the Soviet Union, as well as a close allying of the rightist and conservative forces of the FRG with those of the USA and a stepping up of the policy of militarising West Germany. They also hinge their ambitions on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear "Pershings" in the FRG territory.

But making revanchism the FRG's official doctrine, which is what the "would-have-beens" are stubbornly working for, is fraught with a serious threat to peace and security not only in Europe but also in the whole world. The experience of the past and the present demands that such a turn of events should be prevented.

USSR-FRG ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION MEETS

LD252342 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Kishinev, April 25 TASS -- The second Soviet-West German symposium on the subject "The Topical Problems of Environmental Protection" opened in Kishinev, the capital of Soviet Moldavia, today. It was organised by the USSR Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment, by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, jointly with the Bavarian Ministry for Territorial Planning and Environmental Protection and the Bavarian Society for the Promotion of the Development of Relations between the FRG and the USSR.

Yuriy Izrael, the head of the Soviet delegation -- chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment, and Alfred Dick, the leader of the FRG's delegation, Bavarian minister of territorial planning and environmental protection, in their speeches related the basic principles underlying environmental protection and rational utilisation of natural resources in the two countries.

"The USSR has always regarded and continues to regard environmental protection as one of the main socio-economic tasks. This problem, which in its essence is common to all mankind, must be handled not only within the framework of national programs but on an international scale as well. We are for further development of Soviet-West German cooperation in this field," Yuriy Izrael emphasized.

Alfred Dick in his speech also stressed the need to broaden the two countries' cooperation in the cause of environmental protection. "There are good prospects for cooperation," he pointed out.

The program of the three-day symposium includes reports by representatives of the two countries on various problems of ecology.

ITALIAN COURT DECISION ON ANTONOV CASE SCORED

LD251617 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 25 TASS -- In the opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeal of Rome, a home-sickness and longing for the family after an ordeal of 18 months is a dangerous psychosis in an arrested person, the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes today.

This is precisely how the Roman court motivated its decision to throw into prison Bulgarian Sergei Antonov for the second time, with a reference to a decision made by the Commission of Judiciary and medical experts that "Antonov has a fixed idea on the basis of the striving for freedom and for his return home to his family."

To this day, the Italian judiciary has not produced any confirmation for the accusations of Antonov's involvement in the attempt on the life of the pope, the newspaper writes. They have not set the deadline for an open trial. They admitted that the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome guaranteed them its full cooperation during Antonov's stay outside the prison under police surveillance. But Italian judiciary said this is immaterial since Antonov seems to be insane because of his "yearning for freedom," that hence, there exists the "likelihood of the defendant's making an attempt to escape." And as a sign of Antonov's being unable to control his actions the Commission of Judiciary and Medical Experts noted that "he has a lack of interest in daily life." According to them, the lack "of interest to daily living" in a normal person kept in a solitary cell is an obvious sign of insanity.

This declaration of the Roman court is a documented proof of boundless arbitrariness, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes. This is certainly a mockery of justice. But it is not funny when stupidity is being presented as justice. NUOVA POLICIA E REPORMA DELLA STATO, the journal for the judiciary which appears in Italy, not a humoristic journal at all, comments on this with sad sarcasm:

"The involvement of Bulgarians in the attempt on the pope's life is our tragic farce in which Italy actually performs the role of jester...This role was imposed on us by someone alien. Was it the U.S. CIA? Very likely..."

SOVIET-ITALIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION VIEWED

LD261648 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 26 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Vladimir Dushenkin writes:

During the visit of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti to Moscow, which ended last Tuesday, the Soviet and Italian side voiced their common desire further to extend mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in different fields. The economy, in which good results have already been achieved to the benefit of both countries, is a major sphere of these contacts.

The USSR and Italy were among the first in Europe to set an example of large-scale economic cooperation. At present, too, this cooperation is on the whole making good progress, as both sides believe. According to Soviet statistics, between 1980 and 1983 mutual trade turnover was worth 15 billion rubles, or a more than 60 percent increase on the volume of trade during the previous five years.

However, the level reached is far from the limit. There are many areas and possibilities for extending economic contacts on the basis of mutual advantage and respect for each other's interests.

Major importance is attached in this context to a new long-term program for extending economic, industrial and technical cooperation to the end of the current decade that was signed by Andrey Gromyko and Giulio Andreotti.

Both governments assumed the obligations to continue efforts aimed at promoting business relations on a stable, mutually beneficial, long-term and better balanced basis and to facilitate the development of new areas and forms of cooperation, making it possible better to use technical, industrial and physical possibilities of every country.

Industry was characterised in the programme as a major area of cooperation between the USSR and Italy. Business partnership is envisioned in the construction and modernisation of industrial complexes in the USSR and Italy, the construction of projects on a compensation basis in the USSR and the extension of industrial cooperation. Supplements to the program identify specific areas and state the readiness to involve small and medium-sized Italian companies in joint projects.

Agriculture and other areas also offer good possibilities for the extension of cooperation.

The agreements signed in Moscow renovate virtually the entire sphere of economic contacts between the two countries and open fresh prospects. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said in his conversation with the Italian foreign minsiter that "if both sides guide themselves in their actions by the broader interests of peace and security, it will be possible to view the future of Soviet-Italian relations with greater confidence."

LOPATIN ASSESSES FRENCH VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD211340 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

France's National Assembly has ended a debate on the question of confidence in the government. By 329 votes (representatives of the alliance of left-wing opposition), with one abstention, the deputies expressed support to the government.

The confidence issue was raised by Prime-Minister Pierre Mauroy, a Socialist. In his policy declaration in the National Assembly, he explained the motion by the need to "clarify the situation" in the government majority. Mauroy said his cabinet was not going to deviate from the main directions of its home policy.

The parties making up the ruling alliance of left-wing forces developed disagreements on a number of questions of external and internal policy. These differences have become particularly acute after the government put forward a plan of "modernizing" and restructuring a number of key industries in the national economy. The implementation of this plan will mean an actual curtailment of the metallurgical industry, coal mining operations, and ship-builidng and will inevitably increase the already mass-scale unemployment.

The country's biggest trade unions voiced strong opposition to the plan. It drew sharp criticism from the Communist Party, which responded to the move by making a number of own proposals for overcoming the existing economic difficulties, expanding production and improving the employment situation.

Speaking during the debate, Andre Lajoinie, chairman of the group of Communist deputies in the National Assembly who is a member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, recalled that his party does not only back but also is a member of the government of left-wing forces in order to achieve radical changes that were urged by the French at the 1981 elections. This government, he said, had been able to effect a whole number of positive measures, which the Communists are not going to underestimate.

The disagreements that have erupted concern not the goals defined in the joint program of 1981 but the means and methods of achieving them.

The policy of changes, Laijoinie went on, has encountered a deteriorating crisis in capitalist countries and pressure from the business community and right-wing forces. The United States is waging a veritable economic war, whose consequences are having grave effects on France in the sphere of capital investments, prices, and finances. The French Communist Party, Lajoinie said, seeks one goal; that of making progress with fulfilling the commitments assumed in 1981. It is only the success of this policy that can prevent the right-wingers from staging the comeback they are dreaming of.

Guy Hermier, a member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, said that, by supporting the confidence motion, the Communists have unequivocally demonstrated their fidelity to the alliance of left-wing forces and all popular and democratic forces and their deep loyalty to the objectives specified in the agreement signed with the Socialist Party in June 1981, and confirmed in December 1983. This agreement must be fulfilled in full.

SOVIET-FRENCH SCIENCE COMMISSION MEETS

LD202039 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- A joint Soviet-French ("minor") commission for scientific and technological cooperation ended its 21st session in Moscow today. The three-day meeting was chaired by Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The French delegation to the sessionwas led by Jean-Claude Paye, director of the Economics and Finances Directorate at the French External Relations Ministry. The session discussed the state and prospects of Soviet-French links in economics, technology and science.

"The session passed successfully, in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere," Dzhermen Gvishiani told a TASS correspondent. "Both sides sought to do the maximum to outline specific measures to fulfill the principled accords reached between the two countries."

The commission expressed satisfaction with the fact that Soviet-French trade in 1983 markedly increased, while becoming more balanced. In 1980 through 1983 the Soviet-French trade turnover was 70 percent bigger than in the whole of the previous five years (1975-79).

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France continued to develop in a variety of fields, in particular power industry, chemistry, metallurgy and machine-building. Both sides are working actively to implement major industrial projects such as the construction in the USSR of an export-oriented gas pipeline and a complex to process natural gas at the Astrakhan gas deposit.

The session also reviewed the progress of the implementation of intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in the field of medicine, environmental protection, power industry, chemistry, agriculure, transport, computer facilities, electronics, civil aviation, aircraft-building, and studied of oceans and seas.

The sides pointed out the success of their industrial cooperation, in particular in the manufacture of household refrigerators and percussion-rotary drill bits. They emphasized their interest in further developing and extending joint work to develop new equipment on the basis of Soviet and French scientific and technical discoveries and in later changing over from scientific and technological to industrial and economic cooperation and deepening cooperation in the joint manufacture of industrial products.

The commission plans to hold another session in France in the spring of 1985.

Protocol Signed

LD202018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1412 GMT 20 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; S. Iyezuitov report]

[Text] The 21st session of the joint Soviet-French Commission for Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation has ended in Moscow. A protocol has been signed on the results of the proceedings of the session. On the Soviet side, the document was signed by Academician Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and on the French side by Paye, director of the Department of Economic and Financial Affairs of the French Ministry of External Relations.

A joint communique was adopted. It notes that from 1980 to 1983, trade turnover between the two countries exceeded by more than 70 percent the volume of trade throughout the whole of the preceding 5 years.

Replying to a question as to how he viewed the results of the session, Jean-Claude Paye said:

[Begin recording] [Paye -- in French with superimposed translation] The results of the proceedings are of a positive nature. The meeting passed in a constructive spirit. We analyzed our activities in the period under review, and I must say that we are satisfied with the results. Special attention was given to the prospects for our mutual relations, and to the work that needs to be done to raise our cooperation to a qualitatively new level, and to transfer it to new spheres.

[Iyezuitov] In what frame of mind are you returning to France?

[Paye] I am leaving with a sense of duty performed and in good heart, since such contacts make one confident that our relations will constantly become deeper. The atmosphere of exceptional warmth, friendship, and mutual understanding in which the proceedings of the commission passed was testimony of this. [end recording]

SOVIET-FRENCH ECONOMIC COOPERATION VIEWED

LD251533 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 25 TASS -- By TASS economic writer Vladimir Dushenkin:

The long-term programme of deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for 1980-1990, signed five years ago on these days, plays a considerable part in expanding all-round business ties between the two countries, according to Soviet economic experts. Between 1980-1983, Soviet-French trade amounted to 15.7 billion rubles, which is 70 percent more than their turnover during the previous five-year period.

The attained level is far from being the limit. Of great importance in this connection is the recent official visit by first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, who came to France with concrete proposals aimed at boosting trade. Such an accord was reached, and, as requested by the French side, trade will become more balanced.

Economic cooperation between the USSR and France is developing in various areas, specifically in power engineering, chemicals, metallurgy and mechanical engineering. The sides are actively engaged in the implementation of large industrial projects, including the construction in the USSR of an export gas pipeline and a natural gas processing centre in the Astrakhan fields.

Large contracts were recently signed, specifically on assistance in modernising motorworks of the "Moskvich" automobile group and on the delivery of equipment for rebuilding dairy factories and other projects.

At present, Soviet foreign trade organizations are discussing with their French partners the possibility of buying modern industrial equipment, foodstuffs and consumer goods. The expansion of the Soviet import will be facilitated by greater purchases by France of Siberian gas due to the started operation of a new trans-European gas pipeline. Among the suppliers of pipes and equipment for the mains were also French firms.

The mixed Soviet-French commission on scientific and technical cooperation at its latest session in Moscow outlined new areas for expanding business ties in science and engineering. The partners have obtained important results in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. They have accomplished considerable successes in high energy physics, use of ocean resources, environmental protection, atomic energy and other fields.

The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that expansion of all-round Soviet-French cooperation exerts a favourable effect on the entire complex of bilateral relations between the USSR and France, whose importance is constantly growing in the present-day tense international situation.

ZAGLADIN, DELEGATION DEPART BELGIUM FOR HOME

LD241439 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, April 24 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has ended its visit to Belgium.

The delegation had meetings with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium (PCB), and other PCB leaders. The conversations, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, revealed the community of the two parties's positions in their appraisal of the international situation, which has deteriorated as a result of the deployment of latest American nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe, as well as in what concerns the need to end confrontation and the arms race and to secure a return to detente.

The PCB delegation spoke highly of the constructive peace proposals put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation of the CPSU pointed out that it thinks highly of the active struggle by Belgian Communists for peace, stronger international security and disarmament.

The CPSU delegation also had meetings with representatives of other public forces in Belgium, including Karel van Miert, chairman of the Socialist Party (Flemish wing), and Frank Swaelen, chairman of the Christian People's Party.

The CPSU delegation left for home today.

IRAQI DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks End

LD261450 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Talks ended in the Kremlin today between Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, with Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic, who was on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Ivan Arkhipov and Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Iraq and reiterated the mutual desire for strengthening them in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The sides agreed to make further efforts to expand their long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis. Ivan Arkhipov and Taha Yasin Ramadan signed an intergovernmental agreement envisioning, in particular, cooperation in the power industry, oil extraction and the construction of hydroengineering facilities, and also other documents for the further extension of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Exchanging opinion on international problems, the sides voiced serious concern over the aggravation of the international situation caused by the policies and practical actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States, and stressed their striving for safeguarding and strengthening peace and removing the threat of nuclear war.

Comparison on Tikhonov-Ramadan

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 26 April First Edition carries on page 2 a report on Tikhonov's meeting with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan, under the heading "Talk at the Kremlin." It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages H 2-3 of the 25 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page H 2, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads:...exchanged opinions on questions of Soviet-Iraqi relations, the situation in the Middle East, and other topical international problems. (rewording)

Paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads:...their further extension and deepening on the basis...(adding words)

Paragraph five, line one, PRAVDA has "interfere" instead of "intervene."

Last paragraph, second line, PRAVDA has "armed conflict" instead of "hostilities."

Page H 3, from the end of the first paragraph, PRAVDA adds the following:

The conversation was attended by: on the Soviet side -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; on the Iraqi side -- S. Yasin, minister of industry and minerals; M.S. Sahhaf, deputy foreign minister; and S. al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Yasin-Ryabov Meeting

JN261307 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (INA) -- Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals and head of the Iraqi side to the Iraqi-USSR Joint Committee, met here today with Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations in all spheres in order to serve the two countries' joint interests.

Subhi Yasin and Ryabov expressed satisfaction with the progress of Iraqi-USSR relations in the economic sphere, and reiterated their eagerness to exert all efforts in order to implement the directives the two countries' leaderships have made for promoting cooperation in all spheres.

Cooperation Agreement

JN261414 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (INA) -- An agreement on economic, technical, and trade cooperation between Iraq and the USSR was concluded at the Kremlin in Moscow this afternoon. The agreement was signed for Iraq by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and for the USSR by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Ramadan and Arkhipov expressed both satisfaction and pride with the agreement, alluding that this agreement reflects the deep relations between the two friendly countries. They added that this agreement is an interpretation of their concern and desire to develop and expand these relations in various fields. They affirmed that the agreement is a big push in the joint cooperation the leaderships of the two countries are anxious to develop and expand for the service of both the friendly Iraqi and Soviet peoples.

The signing of the agreement was attended by the members of the Iraqi and Soviet delegations participating in the official talks, and Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

Ramadan Departs

LD261416 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, left the Soviet Union today.

At the airport he was seen off by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

Taha Yasin Ramadan was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD HITS U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

PM270922 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Syria: Resolute Criticism"]

[Text] New York, 25 Apr -- Syrian President H. al-Asad has resolutely criticized Washington's aggressive policy in the Near East.

In an interview with ABC TV he said that the United States had absolutely no need to send its aircraft carrier fleet to Lebanese shores. The United States, the president stressed, must pursue an objective and unprejudiced policy in the region and renounce its "gunboat diplomacy" against the Arabs.

Speaking of the situation in Lebanon, the Syrian president said that the Syrian contingent in the pan-Arab peacekeeping force cannot be withdrawn from Lebanese territory until the Israeli aggressors' troops are withdrawn. Syria will continue to take appropriate steps to defend Lebanon against foreign aggression. H. al-Asad repeated that Syria treats very seriously the search for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

SYRIAN AAPSO OFFICIAL ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

PM261412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] In the struggle for national and social independence, the Arab peoples rely on the friendship and solidarity of all the planet's peace-loving forces, first and foremost the Soviet Union. This was stated in Moscow on 23 April by A. al-As'ad, head of a delegation of the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, vice president of AAPSO and deputy chairman of the committee.

He noted that Syria continues to support the PLO -- the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, who must exercise their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The head of the delegation assessed highly the Soviet Union's principled, consistent course aimed at a just settlement of the Near East problem. He said that the friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR are developing fruitfully and comprehensively in all spheres and serve the interests of the two peoples and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

ISRAELI SINAI EVACUATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD252154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Apr 84

[From the "International Diary -- 'Events, Facts, Opinions'" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] It is the second anniversary of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula. Tel Aviv and Washington are using this date for wordy commentaries about the peace-making mission of Israel and the United States in the Near East. But what is the true state of affairs? Over to our political observer, Alekander Zholkver:

I think we should first of all recall the fact that the Sinai Peninsula belonging to Egypt was occupied by Israeli troops in 1967, during the war between Israel and Egypt. And only 15 years later did the occupiers remove themselves from this territory. Now this is being presented in Tel Aviv and Washington as one of the greatest boons of the notorious Camp David peace treaty, signed in 1979 between Israel and Egypt, with the most active participation of the United States.

Nevertheless it is noteworthy that not one Arab country, including Egypt itself, is in the least inclined to celebrate today's date as a festival.

Moreover, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, notes in an interview devoted to this anniversary that Egypt has managed to regain Sinai but it has not managed to establish genuine peace. Well, one cannot deny the truth in that. In spite of the disproportionate exaltation of the Camp David agreement, it has not brought peace to the Near East.

Moreover, in withdrawing its troops from Sinai, Israel has used them for a new and even more bloody act of aggression against Lebanon. And everyone knows quite well that this time the United States acted not only as patron but also as direct coparticipant in the aggression. I would even go so far as to say that the Camp David deal, by isolating Egypt from the other Arab states and thereby breaking up their united front, pushed Tel Aviv towards incursion into Lebanon.

It's true that all three main Camp David actors are no longer on the political stage. U.S. President Carter and Israel Prime Minister Begin are now only has-beens, while Egypt's President as-Sadat has gone into another world altogether. Nonetheless, both Washington and Tel Aviv continue to try to act in the Near East in the Camp David style. They count on military strength, exert pressure on the Arab states, try to break them up and set them against one another.

This is precisely the aim of the notorious Reagan plan, which was thought up as a kind of continuation of Camp David. But times have obviously changed in the Near East. In spite of the use of the entire Israeli Army, and direct military support from the United States, the aggression against Lebanon failed. And it is not just a matter of the purely military side of the problem. The incursion into Lebanon opened up the eyes of even those who were disposed to believing the peace-loving assurances of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Now, for example, Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan says -- and I am quoting -- American military and economic support for Israel creates extremist axes in the Near East and is aimed at encouraging aggression, violating human rights and trampling on liberty and impedes efforts to establish a just and durable peace.

It is also noteworthy that in Cairo now they say openly that Egyptian-Israeli relations are at present not simply cold but virtually frozen. Thus we can see that there is no enthusiasm in the Near East either over the anniversary of the evacuation of Israeli troops from Sinai or over the consequences of the Camp David deal in general and this is totally understandable.

PROGRESSIVE ISRAELIS HONOR WARSAW GHETTO FIGHTERS

TA251637 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1630 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 41st anniversary of the outbreak of the antifascist uprising in the Warsaw ghetto is being marked these days. Progressive people in many countries in the world salute the memory of the people who fell in the struggle against Nazism. The Warsaw ghetto uprising marks a glorious chapter in the annals of the international anti-fascist movement. The Warsaw ghetto fighters carried out many heroic acts when, after 3 years of hunger, torture, and humiliation, they rose up and flew the banner of the armed struggle against the Nazi oppressor. Polish internationalists smuggled arms, radio communication equipment, and food into the ghetto and Polish women hid Jewish children in their homes. Many names of Jewish and Polish fighters were inscribed in the golden pages of history.

Today, the progressive people in Israel scrupulously and respectfully honor and maintain the humane tradition of the ghetto fighters, the fighters against Naziism, racism, wars, and conquest. They are engaged in a constant battle for Jewish-Arab friendship, and stand firmly in opposition to the anti-populist policy of the ruling circles, who have managed to launch five Middle East wars already, including the ongoing war in Lebanon.

These days the Warsaw residents mark, in a festive ceremony opposite the memorial for the ghetto fighters, the heroic deeds of the participants in the uprising. The former ghetto fighters and partisans in Israel are marking this day, too. They are the people who survived the fatal struggle against fascism. This day is also holy for those who are presently fighting for peace and against the danger of a nuclear holocaust. Yet the human tradition of anti-fascism, the tradition of a war for peace, is not supported by the extreme rightist Israeli leaders, who continue to conduct a policy of aggressive wars, of conquest and annexation coupled with a stubborn objection to fulfill the resolutions adopted by the world community which demand an Israeli withdrawal from the conquered territories.

The Israeli leaders have struck an unholy alliance with the American imperialists against the forces of peace and progress. Out of a desire to trample upon the rights of the Palestinian people, they have been conducting a policy that desecrates the memory of the victims murdered by the Nazis, and the memory of the ghetto fighters.

The Israeli ruling circles maintain a very cynical and self-righteous position toward the Soviet Union, which saved the human race from the Nazi plague. The propagandists for cruel Zionism have been trying to obliterate the fact that the ghetto fighters -- like all the anti-fascist fighters -- drew encouragement from the Soviet Army's firm opposition in the face of the Nazi aggressor, and believed that in the end the Soviet Union would defeat the Hitler reich. The courage and heroics shown by the defenders of Leningrad were to them a model to emulate.

Forty-one years have passed since the beginning of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. Today people of goodwill can state with confidence that the Soviet Union was true to its international duty -- as it is today as well.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN AREA NOTED

LD261916 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 26 Apr 84

["Danger of Aggression Grows" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The International Court has begun hearing an unusual case in which the defendant is the biggest imperialist power of the world. Speaking at a court session in The Hague on Wednesday, Nicaraguan representative Carlos Arguello blamed U.S. President Reagan for covert military operations against Nicaragua. The trial focuses first of all on the mining of approaches to Nicaraguan ports, which was carried out on orders from the White House and which was justly branded by Arguello as "an irresponsible and illegal action which has jeopardized the lives of people of many nationalities."

The examination by the United Nations' supreme court of the case of U.S. illegal actions is very timely. Ignoring worldwide denunciation of its adventurist policy, the Reagan administration steadily steps up preparations for direct armed aggression in Central America.

Under the cover of maneuvers more and more contingents of U.S. Armed Forces are being moved into the region. Ships of the American Navy are already cruising in the Gulf of Fonseca, near Nicaraguan shores, which will act in cooperation with naval ships of the Honduran and Salvadoran regimes. The United States has started moving 32,000 troops to Puerto Rico for war games codenamed Ocean Venture 84. Additional units of American troops have been simultaneously sent to Honduras for an exercise codenamed Grenadero 1.

This unusual flurry of Washington's muscle-flexing activity around Central America is not only evidence of its crude pressure on Nicaragua and other sovereign countries in the region. It is not the first time that the United States is using military maneuvers, involving its armed forces, to prepare acts of aggression in the Western Hemisphere.

Suffice it to recall that the criminal U.S. invasion of Grenada last year was thoroughly rehearsed long in advance during maneuvers in Puerto Rico, which, incidentally, also belonged to the Ocean Venture series. Like then, this year's Ocean Venture maneuvers will be used to practice a marine landing. So all indications are that what will take place will be direct practical preparations for a large-scale U.S. military intervention in the region. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES said the other day that there was no doubt that the threat of war had arisen over Central America. It is a mortal threat not only to Nicaragua, against which the White House has long been waging an undeclared proxy war with the help of mercenaries it has hired, but also to any other country in the region.

U.S. BEGINS NEW NAVAL EXERCISES IN FONSECA BAY

LD270946 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The United States began new naval exercises on Thursday in the Fonseca Bay, close to the territorial waters of Nicaragua. The Fonseca Bay has actually become a place of the constant presence of American warships and, according to press reports, from one of those ships the CIA operation of mining Nicaraguan ports has been conducted. More than 10 foreign and Nicaraguan merchant ships have struck the mines.

Washington's terrorist acts have been denounced in the world and the International Court of Justice in The Hague is now examining Nicaragua's complaint about United States actions.

MOTIVES SUGGESTED FOR SHLAUDEMAN VISIT

LD261218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The U.S. President's special representative, Shlaudeman, who is on a tour of Latin American countries, has handed a message from Reagan to the president of Venezuela. It expresses, according to the UPI agency, the White House's interest in cooperating with the countries of the Contadora Group in attaining peace in Central America. With Mayak's commentary, Viktor Anikin is at the microphone:

After the meeting with President Lusinic of Venezuela, who was handed the message from the head of the White House, Shlaudeman stated in conversation with journalists that, I quote, the United States is ready to heed the proposals of the Contadora Group. I remind you that it comprises Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, which aim for a peaceful solution of the conflicts in Central America. It is precisely those countries that Shlaudeman is now visiting, giving out assurances left and right about American peaceability. Thus it was that in Caracas he rejected outright the possibility of direct aggression by U.S. troops in Nicaragua, stating that no such plan -- for the military occupation of Nicaragua by American troops -- existed.

Latin American observers note that the peace-loving rhetoric of the U.S. President's envoy, and indeed of the head of the White House himself, clearly do not conform with Washington's actual deeds. Take, for example, their statement of supposed striving for cooperation with the Contadora Group. If such a thing really existed, the flames of conflict in Central Amierca would have long been extinguished. To achieve this the Reagan administration should have followed such Contadora Group recommendations as a cessation of militarization of the region -- in particular, arms supplies and creation of military bases and strong points -- and the withdrawal of foreign troops and advisers from Central America. Not only has the United States refused to do this -- as events are showing, it is acting in the completely opposite direction, whipping up still further the situation in the Central American region -- the White House is still sticking monkeywrenches in the works of the activity of the Contadora Group itself. Thus the Reagan administration is trying by hook or by crook to disrupt the meeting of the Contadora Group in Panama set for 29-30 April, which is due to work out draft peace treaties to be put forward for study by the countries of Central America.

Shlaudeman also got a clear backlash from his statement that the United States does not intend to attack Nicaragua. After all, quoting high-ranking Pentagon representatives, the American paper NEW YORK TIMES wrote recently: The U.S. Defense Department has already started working out plans providing for a direct utilization of its combat units in Central America. So one cannot reconcile what is being said by the U.S. President's special representative with what is being done by those who sent him to Latin America with deliberately false aims.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES MEETING ON NEW CPSU PROGRAM

PM252026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] There took place today a session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU Program [kommissiya tsk KPSS po podgotovke novoy redaktsiy Programmy KPSS].

The session was addressed by the commission's chairman, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed that this is one of the most important ideological-theoretical and political documents of the party. Noting that substantial work has already been carried out in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Congress, K.U. Chernenko dwelled on key questions connected with the nature and the contents of the program's new edition.

The main thing is to proceed from a precise understanding of the degree of socioeconomic maturity of the new society that we have attained. The party documents of recent years have drawn the fundamentally important conclusion that we are at the start of an historically protracted period -- the stage of developed socialism. And this determines the essence of the current and future tasks of the party and the Soviet people.

In contemporary conditions, our program must be a program of improving developed socialism, during which a gradual advancement toward communism is also taking place. Such an approach enables us to remove the discrepancies that have been identified in life, between individual tenets of the program now in operation and the real course of social development, the accumulated experience of the masses, and finally to overcome the simplified ideas, that have become current for a certain period of time, on the ways and the time for transition to the higher phase of communism.

The new edition of the program is to ensure a solution to this problem, which is an extremely important one from a political viewpoint. Comrade K.U. Chernenko recalled the thought of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that if attention is transferred to the "comparatively distant, splendid and rosy future," then the more immediate tasks of a difficult and specific transfer and approach to that future are frequently lost from sight.

A realistic and comprehensively considered description of developed socialism should be given in the program. It must reflect our achievements and our advantages, the enormous possibilities that are opened up by socialism in the new historical stage. At the same time the complex problems facing society must also be shown. In other words, K.U. Chernenko said, we must proceed from the realities that have come about, from what has been proven by social practice. Lenin attached enormous significance precisely to the realism of program instructions, believing that "the attraction of our program will consist in this, and only in this."

The program will, of course, clearly outline the prospects and the final goals to which we are aspiring. This is what it is a program for -- to indicate the way to the future and to open up new social horizons. In this, K.U. Chernenko stressed, the main emphasis must be placed on an historically visible future and on goals that are attainable for the present generations. Naturally, the new wording of the program will give a clear idea of these goals, and it will show that, on the path to the communist ideal, we have yet to fully realize the socialist ideal.

We ought to cast light convincingly on its enormous vital force and its greatness, as well as its social justice. The program should dispose one to great work, requiring a high degree of exertion in improving socialism, that is, to a search for specific ways to resolve the diverse and complex problems that are engendered by our very lives -- problems which, in their nature and their origins, apply, naturally, to certain stages of the first phase of the communist structure.

In the course of this work, our society and our people will attain ever new frontiers on the path to communism.

The further question of quantitative indicators and deadlines was touched upon. In such a document as the party program, figures and all kinds of details must not be misused. It is undesirable to overload it with details. It is important that the main point should not be drowned in trivialities and that the main line of development should be clearly visible. It is not the quantitative, but the most significant qualitative characteristics of our dynamically developing society that should make up the main contents of the program in its new edition.

For us, of course, quantitative indicators can also serve, and they do serve, as reference points for economic and social development. They are established in our 5-year plans and in long-term, special purpose programs.

The development of one such program, the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress of the USSR for the period 1986-2005 has been underway for a long time. It should be better used for the scientific substantiation of the party program, for the collation of the tenets that are being introduced into it with the latest scientific conclusions and with specific scientific-technological, economic and social calculations.

The party program should be brief, clear and precise, so that every Communist and every Soviet person can easily assimilate and understand it and make it the ideological compass of his life. This is particularly important for the party's young reinforcements. The program will, of course, be enriched with a number of new and specific tenets that reflect the conclusions of contemporary Marxist-Leninist thinking, the latest experience of the CPSU and the fraternal parties, and the realities of world processes.

In the formulation of the "new edition," K.U. Chernenko said, I would put the stress on the word "new." In so doing we should not be confused that this is a question of drafting a different program. Indeed, we do not need a different program, since the existing strategic tasks directly connected with building communism set down in it have still not been fulfilled. That is why we are merely talking about a new edition of the party's third program.

The document that has been prepared should reflect not only life that has been changed by us, but also our political language which has also been altered -- a practical language which has set phrases and terms of its own. In general, this should be a modern program in every respect. The new edition of the CPSU program should deal with topical problems of the development of Soviet society and the CPSU's strategic objectives.

The steady enhancement of the people's well-being has been and remains an invariable key requirement of the CPSU. Therefore, a task of primary importance is to create a highly efficient economy, based on fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual requirements of Soviet people and the growth of the might of our state.

The program should clearly plot the party's course toward the all-round introduction into industry of the latest achievements of science and technology, perfection of the forms of management and the development of initiative and labor activity of the masses, on which all our successes depend to a decisive extent. The idea of merging two revolutions -- the scientific-technical and the social -- should be worthily reflected in the CPSU program.

As K.U. Chernenko noted, the new edition of the program should speak of a classless socialist society, one of the most important landmarks in the development of a new, socioeconomic structure, and emphasize at the same time that the present-day working class has been and remains the leading force in shaping a classless structure of society.

The shaping of a classless socialist society will be an important stage on the road to complete social homogeneity and will undoubtedly entail substantial changes in all superstructures [nadstroyechnyye structury]. In this connection the program should illustrate how the party pictures the further development of our socialist democracy and statehood, and in all forms of socialist self-government of the people.

The program should reveal the nature of the nationalities problem in conditions of mature socialism and deal with the future of nations which grows out of an objective process of the internationalization of public life and from their gradual but steady rapprochement.

One of the key problems of the new edition of the program is in the shaping of a new man, a harmoniously developed personality. It does without saying that here, as in dealing with other questions, one should avoid idealization and running too far ahead.

The subject of the party is integral and central to the entire document. The entire program of the CPSU is one that exposes the strategy and tactics of the party, the principles of its work and its place and role in the political system of Soviet society.

It is important to show that enhancement of the party's guiding role and the deepening of socialist democracy are a single, integral and natural process.

It is understandable, K.U. Chernenko went on, that the main part of the text of the program should be devoted to questions of the country's internal development. For it is upon a solution to them that our successes in foreign policy and in the struggle for peace depend in the long term, as does the progress of competition with capitalism as a whole. We have no doubt whatever that socialism will, in the final analysis, win this competition. At the same time, in stressing the historical doom of modern capitalism, one should take into account that, in conditions of its overall crisis, it still possesses considerable, and by no means exhausted, reserves of development.

The external conditions in which our party will have to operate are noted for their great complexity, and are changing rapidly. That is why, in speaking about trends in the development of the world situation, one should show particular concern for the fact that the evaluations and positions set out in the new edition of the program possess reliable durability. The program will express our selfless devotion to the cause of peace and our aspirations, together with the other fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community, to avert a nuclear catastrophe. This is on the one hand.

On the other hand, we must clearly pursue the idea that problems of war and peace, like, incidentally, all global problems, do not exist in isolation. They are inseparable from world social contradictions, from the development of the class struggle. In other words, we must present a general picture of the processes that make up the social image of the world and present it with large, expressive strokes, without trying to predict the details of future world development.

The development of the present-day revolutionary process should be dealt with from the positions of our invariable solidarity with the workers', the national-liberation and other progressive movements, and our understanding of proletarian internationalism should be revealed.

The thesis that our party, like other Marxist-Leninist parties of the countries of the socialist community, believes itself to be an integral part of the international communist movement, should undoubtedly be further developed. Like every fraternal party, the CPSU strives to play an active part in it, helping in every way to promote its growth and success. Hence our concern that it relies more firmly on Marxist-Leninist science and masters more profoundly the experience of victorious socialist revolutions and real socialism. Every word of the CPSU, and even more its program word, has a very prestigious ring for the communists of the world. So, these words must be chosen in the most painstaking way.

Undoubtedly, the new edition of the CPSU program will receive a broad international response. And it is not only our friends who will start to talk about it. Therefore, in working on the draft of this most important party document one should take into account the fact that it is due to play no small part in the world ideological struggle.

Preparation of the new edition of the program, K.U. Chernenko noted, is -- so to speak -- a summing up of the results of everything. The collective thoughts and collective experience of the party need to be mobilized. That is why when the draft document is ready it will be expedient to submit it to one of the next plenums of the Central Committee and then to ensure that it receives broad discussion within the party. This can be done during the pre-congress report-back and election campaign, which will considerably enrich its content.

The following spoke at the commission's session: M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Medvedev and B.I. Stukalin, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; V.G. Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of PRAVDA; R.I. Kosolapov, editor-in-chief of KOMMUNIST magazine; and P.N. Fedoseyev, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The commission determined the sequence of future work on the new edition of the CPSU program.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS

PM251326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 1, 3

[TASS headline -- "Heroes of the Orbit of Peace and Cooperation: Soviet and Indian Cosmonauts Are Presented With High Soviet Awards"]

[Text] In the Kremlin today Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, conferred high awards of the Soviet Union on members of the Soviet-Indian space crew: Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov, Rakesh Sharma, and his substitute Ravish Malhotra.

Comrade Chernenko spoke at the award presentation. He said:

Dear friends! We are happy to welcome you here in this hall of the Kremlin. The fulfillment of a difficult and important task is behind you and all have seen how selflessly and courageously you worked in space. There are dates in the history of the Soviet Union and India which remain forever in the memory. On 12 April 1961, Yuriy Gagarin went beyond the bounds of earth for the first time. Since then, April has been a space month for us. It is symbolic that it was actually in April that Rakesh Sharma, the first Indian cosmonaut, also made his flight.

Twenty-three years have passed since the legendary start of Yuriy Gagarin. The achievements and successes of our cosmonautics are evident. As envisaged in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, cosmonautics is to an ever increasing degree becoming a branch of the national economy and is making a tangible contribution to its development. It could not be any other way. To be sure, everything that we do on earth and in space we do for the good of the Soviet people and for the sake of the progress of mankind.

You dear Jupiters and your comrades the Mayaks: Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, who are continuing their labor watch in space orbit, have made a new contribution to the development of cosmonautics. You have provided a model for collective work in space; inspired, effective and selfless work. You have shown the entire world the worthy fruits of Soviet-Indian friendship.

The friendship of our great peoples has roots in the distant past. Today it is developing successfully and is growing stronger on the lasting basis of the Soviet-Indian treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. The Soviet Union and India are linked by lasting threads of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. There is perhaps no area of life in which close contacts between our countries have not been established.

It was from the Soviet cosmodrome that India's first satellite began its flight. It was from Baykonur that India's first cosmonaut went into orbit. The Soviet Union is generously sharing its achievements in space with all peoples.

Our space program, boththe national and the international program, is peaceful in nature. Again and again we turn to the peoples of the world and say: Let's assimilate space together on behalf of the happiness of people, on behalf of a better life for future generations.

I sincerely congratulate all those who took part in the preparation, implementation and fulfillment of the flight program. For successfully implementing the flight and for the courage and heroism shown during it, and by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union Yuriy Vasiliyevich Malyshev, and Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov, were awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star Medal. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferred the title Hero of the Soviet Union on Indian Cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma and awarded him the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal. For his participation in the preparation and implementation of the flight, Ravish Malhotra, the cosmonaut-researcher's substitute and citizen of the Republic of India, was awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples.

Dear friends, in cordially congratulating you on these high awards of the Soviet state, with all my soul I wish you good health and happiness and new successes in labor for the good and flourishing of our peoples and of all mankind.

GROMYKO LAUDS LENIN'S FOREIGN POLICY TEACHING

PM251431 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 22 Apr 84 p 5

[Andrey Gromyko article: "Lenin's Peace Policy"]

[Text] One generation of our 20th century replaces another, but the gigantic image of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who illuminated humanity with the light of his ideas, towers even more majestically over our globe.

Lenin is the creator of the teachings on socialism's foreign policy. He did a great deal of work on determining and scientifically substantating the main goals, chief principles and trends in the international activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was the first to combine the theory of scientific communism with a practical foreign policy. His foreign policy activities remain, as before, a model of party-mindedness, adherence to principles, and the ability to see and assess the social, economic and political processes and phenomena in their inseparable and contradictory relationships and to respond in proper time to changes in the international situation.

Lenin dealt directly with all questions of Soviet foreign policy and diplomatic service, however big or small they were. Georgiy Chicherin, who was People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and worked under Lenin's direct guidance, wrote later that he had often discussed with Lenin all the details of current diplomatic affairs. According to him, "Vladimir Ilich, grasping immediately the essence of each question, and immediately giving it the broadest possible political definition... made a most brilliant analysis of the diplomatic situation, and his advice (he often offered it at once) and the very text of the reply to another government could serve as a model of diplomatic art and flexibility."

Lenin wrote hundreds of documents on foreign policy affairs -- from the Soviet state's first foreign policy act, the Decree on Peace, to directives for international conferences in which Soviet delegations took part, and memos and directives for envoys.

Quite often Lenin had to take upon himself the diplomatic aspect of state activities. He sent messages to heads of state and government, supervised negotiations or conducted them himself, and met and talked with a large number of foreign representatives, diplomats, public figures, journalists and writers.

Lenin taught the way to take a realistic, sober approach to the multisided reality of international relations. His ability to foresee the developments in international affairs many moves in advance underlied his tactical flexibility, which was so amazing to his contemporaries. The lines of action he proposed quite often caught those who continued to think in the manner of yesteryear by surprise. These qualities of Lenin were most brilliantly expressed in crucial moments in history, such as the Brest Peace Treaty, the Conference of Genoa, and the treaty with Germany at Rapallo.

Lenin ascribed special significance to the need for a strictly scientific approach to events in international life and foreign policy. This approach is incompatible with voluntarism, giving preference to the needs of the moment, superfluous improvisation and scholastic theorizing.

The class, socialist nature and content of the USSR's foreign policy is expressed in its fundamental principles -- proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems -- principles elaborated by Lenin.

With the victory of the October Revolution, proletarian internationalism became the cornerstone of the Soviet state's foreign policy and is expressed in the consistent support given to the revolutionary and liberation movements of working people's masses and oppressed peoples. The USSR firmly sides with those who, today too, are compelled to wage a struggle for the freedom, independence and the very existence of their nations, and sides with those who must resist the attacks of imperialism's aggressive forces, or are subjected to a threat of aggression by these forces.

When applied to relations between socialist countries, proletarian internationalism operates in its supreme form -- socialist internationalism. This embraces not only the unity of action of the national detachments of the victorious working class and their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, but also the fraternal countries' all-around solidarity and interaction. The community of socialist countries is a mighty and healthy organism which lays a tremendous and beneficial role in today's world. The coordinated activities of the socialist countries in the international arena have made it possible to cope with many major and complex tasks, for whose implementation they had to fight a long struggle. Deeply realizing their own historic responsibility for the future of peace and socialism, the socialist community countries invariably strive to further consolidate their ranks.

Lenin's Decree on Peace proclaimed peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems as one of the fundamental principles in the socialist states' foreign policy.

Lenin returned to the principle of peaceful coexistence many times in his other works. Sometimes he used the term "peaceful cohabitation" of systems, sometimes other terms, but the meaning remained one and the same -- the objective opportunities do exist for peaceful relations between the Soviet state and the capitalist world encircling it.

It took decades of persistent struggle against the imperialists' attempts to liquidate the Soviet state by one method or another before the West learned to become properly articulate about peaceful coexistence.

Peaceful coexistence is a specific form of socialism's class struggle against capitalism. This struggle is going on and will continue in the field of economics, politics and, of course, ideology, because the world outlook and the class goals of the two social systems are opposite and irreconcilable. However, this historically inevitable confrontation must be conducted in forms which would not generate military conflicts and, even more, would not jeopardize the very existence of humanity.

Introducing the principle of peaceful coexistence into relations between the socialist and capitalist countries is connected, directly and immediately, with the growth of the might of socialism as a social system. World socialism's increased might and cohesion, its active peace policy, its strengthening alliance with all the progressive and antiwar forces, as well as the increasing realization by the sober-minded leaders of the bourgeois world that there are no grounds for planning to settle the historic argument between capitalism and socialism by force of arms -- all these things have created the prerequisites which facilitated, in the early seventies, the turn in the development of international relations from "cold war" and confrontation to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The peaceful coexistence principle, which has entered real politics in Europe and the world, has been confirmed in major bilateral and multilateral agreements. It was used as the foundation for the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The struggle for abating the war threat and curbing the arms race remains, as before, the main trend in our party's and state's foreign policy activities.

Lenin realized clearly that the future of the revolution in Russia, and of the peoples' entire liberation struggle, depended in large part on a correct solution of the problem of war and peace.

The very day after the October Revolution was executed, Soviet power issued the Decree on Peace, which condemned imperialist wars as the "gravest crime against humanity."

Lenin ascribed special significance to the role played by the people's masses in the struggle for peace. In the Decree on Peace, the Soviet state appealed to class-conscious workers in mankind's advanced nations to facilitate the success of the cause of peace by their all-around, resolute and selflessly energetic activities.

Lenin's words that "Socialists have always condemned wars between nations as barbarous and brutal" are timely even now.

Following Lenin's behests, the USSR remains as before an advocate of peace and an opponent of predatory wars. As before, it also advocates disarmament, international detente and settling of disputed questions by peaceful means. The policy of peace and friendship among nations is the concentrated expression of the will of all the Soviet people in international affairs.

Putting matters that affect our people's basic interests in the forefront of international life is a feature of our foreign policy as it has taken shape under Lenin's direct influence. The Soviet Union's indefatigable struggle to curb the arms race and encourage disarmament is the practical expression of this. No other country in the world -- and we can declare this outright -- has contributed as much to posing and elaborating the disarmament issue as the USSR.

Agreements that restrain some of the trends of the arms race were achieved in the sixties and seventies thanks to the persistent struggle waged by the CPSU and the Soviet state, and in spite of the obstacles piled up by the militarist circles in the West. This course of Soviet foreign policy remains just as principled and consistent today.

The USSR's historic decision to assume the unilateral obligation to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, and its appeal, which has retained its force in full, to the other nuclear powers who haven't yet undertaken a similar obligation, as well as the proposals made by the USSR at the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, held in 1982, and at subsequent UN General Assembly sessions -- all these speak clearly of our country's aspiration to save humanity from the threat of nuclear war and to achieve real results in disarmament. The constructive stand taken by the USSR at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the Vienna talks on armaments in central Europe, and the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, also testify clearly to the same thing.

The proposal on signing the treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, which was contained in the Political Declaration of the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, is also an initiative of major scale. This proposal is becoming ever more up-to-date in today's conditions. It would be only natural if the countries, regardless of whether they belong to military alliances, are neutral or non-aligned, took such obligations upon themselves.

The USSR has made a whole complex of proposals aimed at stopping and turning back the arms race and averting the nuclear threat. They provide for taking such measures as immediately freezing all nuclear arsenals; limiting and substantially reducing strategic arms; radically lowering the level of possibility of nuclear confrontation in Europe; preventing the militarization of space; and banning and liquidating chemical weapons. These and other measures are realistic and are equitably in keeping with the interests of all countries and the nations' demands and hopes. This also holds true for the Soviet proposal on reaching agreement on definite norms to govern relations between powers that possess nuclear weapons, and make these norms obligatory.

The achievement of the relevant agreements could become the beginning of a resolute turn for the better in the entire international situation. To achieve this goal our country is prepared to cooperate fruitfully with all countries which, on their part, express -- and not in word only -- an aspiration for acting in the same direction.

In their international activities the CPSU and the Soviet state use the invaluable gift Lenin handed to us -- to learn the necessary lessons from the past, to get our bearings in the very present, and to see the future in its scientifically-substantiated revolutionary perspective.

Following Lenin's behests undeviatingly in the field of foreign policy, the USSR, as a great socialist power, fully realizes its responsibility for maintaining and strengthening international security and, in the complicated present-day situation in the world arena, is doing all it can to fulfill the most urgent task for all of humanity -- avert the nuclear holocaust, whose threat is growing as a result of the adventurist activities of imperialism's aggressive forces. "This Leninist policy of peace, whose main features at the present historical stage have been defined in the resolutions of the latest CPSU congresses," said Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "meets the basic interests of the Soviet people and, in actual fact, of other nations of the world. Therefore, we resolutely declare now that we will not retreat one step from that policy."

GRISHIN ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW CITY GOVERNMENT

Perovskiy Electorate

LD192152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] At a meeting on 19 April in Moscow with the electorate of Perovskiy constituency, Comrade Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for this constituency, talked about measures being taken aimed at further improving the activities of the soviets of people's deputies, at raising the quality of education and communist upbringing of the younger generation.

He dwelled on the tasks of Muscovites in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the propositions and conclusions in the speech made there by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and the materials of the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The constituents who spoke at the meeting expressed warm approval for the party's internal and foreign policy.

Meeting of City Organizations

LD181857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] At a joint meeteing today of the bureau of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Committee, and the bureau of the Moscow City Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League, the results of Muscovites' socialist competition in the first quarter of this year were summed up. It was noted that in the January-March period, a higher rate of the city's economic development compared with the same period last year was achieved; qualitative indices improved in the fulfillment of the plans for industry, in transportation, in construction and in the municipal economy industries. The movement for the successful fulfillment by every collective of commitments it has undertaken for the overplan growth of labor productivity by one percent and a reduction in the costs of production by an additional half percent has become widespread in the capital. Thousands of workers in the capital have already fulfilled their 3-month tasks. Everything has been done to ensure that work is carried out with the greatest degree of productivity on the day of the Leninist communist subbotnik.

Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Party Aktiv Meeting

LD171644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] A meeting of the capital's party aktiv was held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. The results of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, the tasks of the Moscow Gorkom which emerged from the plenum's decisions, and the tenets and conclusions of the speech by Comrade Chernenko were discussed. A report was delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He stressed that Muscovites had received the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the election of Comrade Chernenko as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with unanimous enthusiasm.

The report and speeches gave a thorough analysis of the work of the soviets of people's deputies in the capital and a complete examination of the question of what should be done to implement the reform of the general educational and vocational school system. The meeting outlined specific measures to intensify party influence on the solution of tasks connected with improving the activity of the soviets and raising the quality of education and communist upbringing of the young generation.

CPSU SENDS CHEMICAL WORKS BUILDERS PRAISE

LD251532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the builders of the Meleuz Chemical Works in Bashkir ASSR in connection with the completion of construction and the ahead-of-schedule implementation of the second stage of the functions of the enterprise, which produces complex mineral fertilizers and raw materials for them.

Having been built in a short time, and fitted out with highly productive equipment and means of automation, the greeting says, the new complexes will make it possible to improve the supply of highly concentrated mineral fertilizers to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Povolzhye. This is a positive contribution to the implementation of the USSR's Food Program. It is important that well-appointed housing and cultural and domestic facilities for employees of the works are built at the same time industrial installations are erected.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed confidence that the collectives of builders and operators will successfully cope with the tasks of the state plan and with this year's pledges for above-plan increase in labor productivity and reduction of output production cost. The CPSU Central Committee wished the builders of the Meleuz Chemical Works good health and new labor victories.

SPREAD OF LENINIST IDEOLOGY, SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

AU251900 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Liudmila Vinogradova, scientific secretary of the Department of V.I. Lenin's Works in the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow. "He Believed in Russia's Example; On the 114th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birth"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] History knows great personalities who, in a way, stand above time. Years may pass, even decades and centuries, but their role in history, the depth of their influence affecting the fate of mankind, stands out and becomes more and more striking and remarkable. V.I. Lenin belonged to these people. "LENIN IS GREAT AS A THINKER, AS A THEORIST, " K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, stated. "BUT IN SAYING THIS WE HAVE NOT YET SAID ALL. HE CREATED THE PARTY OF BOSHEVIKS, THE PARTY OF COMMUNISTS WITH THE SAME MENTALITY, THE PARTY THAT -- ADHERING TO THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE -- HAS LED OUR PEOPLE TO EPOCH-MAKING VICTORIES." (K.U. Chernenko, Selected Speeches and Articles, Moscow 1984, p 6) [Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati -- book title given in Russian]

Even during the first months of Soviet rule, Lenin clairvoyantly predicted: "THE EXAMPLE OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA WILL BE A LIVING EXAMPLE FOR THE PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES; AND THE PROPAGANDA AND REVOLUTIONIZING IMPACT OF THIS EXAMPLE WILL BE ENORMOUS." (Lenin, Works, Vol 26, p 404) He was deeply convinced that "VARIOUS FEDERATIONS OF FREE NATIONS" will rally around revolutionary Russia, completely voluntarily, without lies or pressure; "AND THAT THIS FEDERATION WILL GROW AND BECOME INDOMITABLE." (Lenin, Works, Vol 26, p 432) Lenin correctly presumed that certain basic features of the Russian revolution not only have a local, nationality-bound, merely Russian significance, but also have an international significance, and will inevitably be repeated on an international scale. His forecast has been fully confirmed.

The ideas of Great October and the experience in socialist construction in the USSR have influenced world development, and are increasingly influencing it even now. After the victory over fascist Germany in 1945 -- the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the achievement of a victorious end of the war -- conditions emerged in several European and Asian countries favorable for developing the liberation struggle and for overthrowing the exploitation classes. With the emergence of a whole group of countries of people's democracies, socialism transcended the framework of a single country and become a world system.

The emergence and the development of this system represents the most important international consequence of Great October. Basic changes took place in the international arena, in the correlation of forces that changed in favor of socialism.

The 60 years that have passed since the victory of Great October are not a long time in historical perspective. But year after year brings further and further proof that Lenin's ideas, and the beneficient influence of Russia's example, are spreading throughout the world. Recently the first Lenin monuments were unveiled in Africa and in Latin America. The Russian revolution wrestled 16 percent of the world's territory and 8.2 percent of its population away from the capitalist world; but they accounted for only 3 percent of the world industrial production. With the passing years, however, socialist ideas have conquered the thoughts of further millions of people.

Today one-third of the population of our planet in 15 states of Europe, Asia, and America is living according to the laws of socialist society. These countries cover more than 26 percent of the world's territory, and they produce more than 40 percent of the world's industrial production. Apart from this, about 20 developing countries that have liberated themselves from the yoke of colonialism have taken the path of socialist orientation. The USSR's policy toward young states is clear and principled. "ONE OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY OUR PARTY AND THE SOVIET STATE," K.U. Cherenko recently said, "WAS AND WILL BE SOLIDARITY WITH PEOPLES WHO HAD LIBERATED THEMSELVES FROM COLONIAL DEPENDENCE AND WHO HAVE TAKEN THE PATH OF INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT. AND, NATURALLY, SOLIDARITY PARTICULARLY WITH THOSE PEOPLES WHO MUST REPEL THE ATTACKS OF IMPERIALISM'S AGGRESSIVE FORCES..." (PRAVDA 14 Feb 1984)

In saying that Russia's example is important for the struggle waged by the peoples of other countries for their national and social liberation, Lenin did not mean a mechanical copying of specific features of the Russian revolution. He was against any and all rigid patterns; he spoke in favor of a comprehensive study of revolutionary experience; he demanded the ability to separate what is peculiar, special, and typical for one country from the general and the logical. It was Lenin who, as far back as 1916 (that is, even before the October Revolution in Russia), expressed the thought that all countries will inevitably reach socialism, but not in identical ways -- that each of them will introduce something original into this or that form of democracy, into the variety of ways for realizing political power, into the rate of changes in social life.

The historical experience of socialist revolutions in various countries of Europe, Asia, and America has shown that these revolutions emerged and prevailed as the result of the internal needs and development of every country -- as the result of the will of their peoples. At the same time this experience affirmed Lenin's conclusion that the transition from capitalism to socialism will have many shapes, that the state of workers and farmers will have various forms. The truth is that not one of the socialist countries of today has mechanically repeated foreign experience in the forms, methods, and roads of its revolution. All countries have realized the socialist revolution in their own way, in the form dictated by the correlation of class forces inside each of these countries, dictated by national peculiarities and by the international situation.

It is as Lenin presumed: The experience of Great October will not be eradicated from history, not by anybody. It has become part and parcel of mankind's history: and it continues to exert a beneficial influence on the struggle waged by the working people of our world for a better life and for social justice.

LISTING OF CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST ISSUE NO 6

PM251406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The sixth issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It carries a new document by V.I. Lenin and the editorial "More Alive Than All the Living."

It contains Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Union Economic Conference and his replies to the delegation of the Assisi City Municipality and representatives of the Order of Franciscans, to leading figures of the Socialist International, and to PRAVDA's questions.

It carries the materials of the CPSU Central Committee 10 April 1984 Plenum and the first USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The section "Our Knowledge, Strength, and Weapon" is represented by these articles: "Unity, Organization, Discipline" by Ye. Bugayev: "A Meeting Which Illumined My Whole Life" by R. Ghioldi, member of the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee Political Commission; and "We Go to Lenin" by V. Chikin.

The section "Pages of Struggle" contains the material "Direct Precursor of BOLSHEVIK and KOMMUNIST" and the article "Lenin's Swiss Friend" by A. Latyshev.

DEMIRCHYAN, OTHERS COMMEMORATE 1915 GENOCIDE

GF260543 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Today, since early morning the [word indistinct] of Dzizernakapert Forest has been crowded with people who have been coming in a steady stream to pay tribute to the victims of the 1915 genocide.

It is 10:00 in the morning. Attending the ceremony are Comrades Karen Demirchyan, Babken Sarkisov, Fadey Sarkisyan, Karlen Dallakyan, Vladimir Galumyan, Karlen Gambaryan, Leonid Nersesyan, Grant Voskanyan, Suren Petrosyan, Yuriy Shatalin, Ayda Topuzyan, Martin Arutyunyan, Gerasim Martirosyan, Murad Muradyan, Marius Yuzbashyan, Levon Saakyan; Aleksandr Kirakosyan and Vladimir Movsesyan, first deputy chairmen of the Soviet Armenian Council of Ministers; Feliks Petrosyan, Grant Ayrapetyan, Grant Sagoyan, and Yuriy Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and Manik Bakhchinyan, secretary of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Armenian Communist Party and government leaders laid wreaths at the monument for victims of the 1915 genocide. Before the eternal flame, they observed 1 minute of silence in remembrance of the genocide victims.

People came in a steady stream to the forest. Wreaths were also laid at the monument by the Armenian Writers Union and other creative unions of the republic. The society for cultural relations with compatriots abroad, the overseas Armenian organizations, and Armenian tourists from France, Belgium, and other countries also presented wreaths.

NABIYEV ADDRESSES TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

GF260838 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 8 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

["Excerpts" of speech delivered by R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 16th Plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee held in Dushanbe on 7 April]

[Text] Comrades: A very important question which has not only economic significance, but social and political significance as well, has been introduced for examination by the 16th regular plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee. The question is how to devise practical measures for accelerating the rates and increasing the effectiveness of capital construction in the republic in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party and government are devoting continuous attention to this important sector of the national economy. It is understood that the progress of work in capital construction has great importance in developing the entire Soviet economy and in solving many social problems. The 26th CPSU Congress charged construction workers with special responsible tasks. It was noted at the congress that the conceivable concentration of forces for rapidly completing construction work and for setting in motion those enterprises which are supposed to maintain a higher rate of production should be the characteristic feature of the current 5-year plan. It is required to develop effective measures aimed at carrying out the construction work more rapidly and at maximizing the use of the material and technical resources.

Similarly, the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee particularly noted the great scale of capital construction in the country. The verification of plans for expanding industrial production, strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, and for improving the living and cultural standards of the workers is directly related to this scale. This is as it should be. Maintaining order in capital construction, notes the party, should be regarded as one of the central [words indistinct] and economic tasks.

It was said at the extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that the country is now at the crossroads of intensive work and that it aimed at providing strong impetus for the development of the national economy. The party did much work successfully. Now, it is important to go ahead without letup. Without the rapid and continuous renewal of all the national economy sectors based on the modern achievements of science and technology, noted Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his meeting with electorates, there can be no progress in our society.

Guided by the directions of the party on the questions of capital construction, the Tajikistan party organization is devoting continuous and ever-increasing attention to this sector. The Tajikistan Council of Ministers and the party and soviet organs in their localities began to deal with the capital construction problems purposefully. At the present time in the republic, 367 construction subunits are operating in which tens of thousands of people are working. It is noted that their production base has been consolidated in the past years. The production of construction materials and the construction industry are developing.

Definite work was carried out for improving the organizational structure and control over capital construction. This considerably helped in creating a unified technical policy and in strengthening control over the supply of material and technical resources to construction sites.

In 1980, at the base of the construction organizations and industrial enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, a Main Administration for Irrigation and Sovkhoz Construction in the Tajik SSR [glavtadzhikvodstroe] was formed. This reorganization allowed for the centralization of controlling forces and for the development of large tracts of virgin land. The Tajik SSR Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance was formed. The amount of fulfilled work on road and bridge construction drastically increased and the maintenance and condition of highways notably improved.

This year, the production association [tadzhiksel'khozvodoprovod] was charged with the task of constructing a series of water pipes of agricultural importance so that pasture irrigation projects could be carried out. Structural changes were made in the Construction Ministry and in other ministries and departments. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the local soviets began to deal with capital construction more concretely. The cadres of the construction organizations are being strengthened and discipline at the construction sites is being consolidated.

The party's influence on the construction collectives is continuously increasing. At present, 523 primary and workshop party organizations and 309 party groups are operating in the republic. The number of Communist construction workers is increasing every year. In the past few years, a construction detachment consisting of many thousands of construction workers, and which has been contributing to the construction of some big projects such as the Nureksk hydroelectric station, the Tajik aluminium factory, and the Yavan electrochemical factory and other large irrigation construction works, has become an expanded school for preparing and educating construction cadres. Many construction sections have been strengthened with experienced and competent workers. The flow of young construction workers is continuing. The vocational and technical schools have prepared about 10,000 construction workers in the past 3 years.

There are many construction organizations and enterprises in the republic that are successfully coping with their tasks. Many of them, such as, for example, the Leninabad trust for large panel housing construction of the republic's Construction Ministry, are considered to be victorious in the all-union socialist emulation. The selfless work of others was also appreciated when the results of the republic's emulation were examined. Many construction brigades are showing a communist attitude toward labor. The party and government are assessing the selfless work of the progressive construction workers highly. Two renowned workers of the Nureksk hydroelectric station, M. Sharinov and A.A. Lisenko, were awarded the esteemed title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Many others were awarded the orders and medals of the USSR and the high testimonials of the republic. Honor and glory to our beacon in construction production!

Our task is to make their valuable experience an asset of all construction workers. The greater number of these people we have, the more successfully we will be able to achieve the tasks of capital construction, and the tasks requiring solution are not few.

For the first years of the current 5-year plan period, at the expense of all financial resources in the republic, fixed funds were commissioned at about R2.6 billion, and about R3 billion of capital investments were utilized. This led to constructing and putting into operation over 70 large production enterprises, workshops, and projects, including adding to the capacities of the projects of the southern Tajik territorial production complex. New highways were constructed and the network of the automatic telephone stations was expanded. The construction in 1983 of the Solonya station on the Baykalo-Amursk highway was completed ahead of schedule with a high degree of work quality.

In agriculture, 34,500 hectares of new arable lands, many sites for livestock, poultry factories, conservatory houses and other projects were exploited. Capital investments for the development of the agro-industrial complex for this period totalled R1.236 billion, which is 49 percent of the overall volume of the republic's capital investments. The construction of houses and public education, health, municipal, and cultural projects received a further boost. From all the financial resources, during this period, R1.248 billion of capital investments were utilized. A total housing area of 3.2 million square square meters was put into operation. About 60,000 families, or 394,000 persons, received comfortable flats or improved their living conditions.

Many general education schools, preschools, vocational and technical institutions, hospitals, clinics, and other projects of cultural and living significance were constructed. Yet, the progress of the work causes serious concern. As in the past, the sector is lagging behind and the plans for the majority of the indicators are not being fulfilled, which hinders the development of the national economy. The republic's party organization cannot tolerate this anymore.

For this specific reason, a question on the measures for radically improving the work in capital construction was introduced for examination by the current Central Committee Plenum. By correcting the required work style we can create conditions and capabilities to better fulfill all the national economic and social tasks facing the republic. Here, it is necessary to acknowledge that our problems are not few, especially with regard to the rapid growth of the population and the limitations of the land resources.

The number of youths who should be used in beneficial social work is increasing. For this reason, it is necessary to expand and create new effective production aspects and to introduce capacities on a timely basis. Without construction, we cannot manage.

Let us address the social questions. In many rayons and cities there is a shortage of houses, schools, and preschools. There are not enough clinics. Shortcomings are observed at the enterprises of domestic services, cultural, and municipal economy.

The delay of capital construction directly or indirectly hinders the solution of these and many other questions. I will cite examples of some concrete indicators. We say that additional working places are necessary. At the same time, hundreds of millions of rubles of the fixed funds were not exploited by the construction workers. As a result, 18 large production projects were not constructed. The commissioning of fixed funds is particularly low at Kulyab, Kurgan-Tyube and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblasts, in Nurek City and in Tursunzadev Rayon. All this created serious difficulties in fulfilling the tasks of the 5-year plan, especially with regard to the growth rates of industrial production.

Let us take for example the housing and municipal construction, which is related to the improvement of the people's living conditions. Here, too, the plans have not been fulfilled. Taking into account the social and political importance, in March 1983 the CPSU Central Committee adopted a special resolution on measures for maintaining the fulfillment of the housing, social and domestic construction plans. The resolution noted that any disruption of civilian housing construction projects should be regarded as a serious violation of party and state discipline. In accordance with this party requirement, measures were specified everywhere for absolutely fulfilling the 1983 plans. It must be noted that the Agriculture, Ministry, the [Glavtadzhikvodostroe], the [Tadzhikirsovkhozstroe], Leninabad Oblast, Lenin Rayon and some others successfully coped with this task.

At the same time, many construction ministry departments, customers, and local party and soviet organs have not corroborated the adopted solutions with concrete practical measures, and thus ruined the work. It is particularly difficult to clarify the position of the republic's Construction Ministry toward this question. Not only did it fail in fulfilling the 1983 housing plan, but it also permitted a reduction in the growth rates in comparison with 1982. The construction subunits of the Internal Affairs Ministry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the Highway Construction and Maintenance Ministry also did not cope with the housing construction plan. Year after year, construction becomes worse in Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube Oblasts and in Gissar, Tursanzadev, Garm, Ordzhonikidzeabad, and some other rayons.

No progress was made in capital construction this year. In the first quarter of the year, there was a decline in fulfilling the capital investment assimilation plans of the construction-installation and contractual works. Here, last year's level could not even be reached. The plan of contractual works for January-March 1984 was fulfilled by the [Glavtadzhikvodostroe] at 94 percent, the [Tadzhikgidroenergostroe] and the [Tadzhikirsovkhozstroe] association at 85 percent and by the Construction Ministry at 85 percent. There is a growing number of uncompleted construction works in the republic, and this number has construction works increased in the past 3 years. This is particularly intolerable where the duration of the construction works is short partly in housing construction and partly in the construction of social,cultural and domestic projects.

I will cite some concrete examples. The wool headscarfs factory in Leninabad City, whose contractor is the Leninabad Construction Trust of the Construction Ministry and whose customer is the local Industry Ministry, has been under construction for 10 years while it was supposed to be completed in 3 years. The factory for the repair of municipal equipment in Dushanbe City, which was supposed to be completed by the Municipal Services Ministry in 19 months of continuous construction, has already taken 6 years to build. For 9 years instead of 23 months, work has continued on the large cattle farm at the Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Moscow Rayon.

Construction is extremely delayed in the health resort projects [Khodzhaobigarm], the cinema and concert hall in Dushanbe City and in higher educational institutions. It should be noted that the uncompleted construction works, which have continued for many years, cause much harm to the national economy by reducing the effectiveness of capital investments.

The situation in construction production itself provokes concern. There are many construction subunits in the republic that are not coping with contractual plans. In particular, there are quite a number of organizations in the Construction Ministry that are not fulfilling their tasks. There are many lagging subunits in the Agricultural Construction Ministry, the [Glavtadzhikvodostroe] and in the [Tadzhikgidroenergostroe] Trust.

Serious concern is caused by the quality of construction works. In spite of measures adopted by the ministries and departments, no progress is yet observed with regard to this question. It must be said that bad quality construction projects negatively influence the capacities introduced. It follows that there is a need to make more effective use of the available capacities in the Construction Industry and in the production of construction materials. In past years, these sectors made notable progress. This undoubtedly influenced the progress of capital construction. Moreover, it follows that the progress and work situation in these sectors did not enable us to carry out capital construction works rapidly up to now.

A number of the basic enterprises of the construction industry and the production of construction materials do not function smoothly which leads to the continuous interruption of material supplies to the construction sites and the enforced idleness of workers and equipment. What in particular is disturbing here? First of all, the available potential is being poorly utilized. In particular, the capacities are being unsatisfactorily utilized in distributing materials at the enterprises of the Internal Affairs Ministry, the Construction Materials Industry Ministry, and the [Tadzhikgidroenergostroe] Trust, and in distributing ferroconcrete and carpentry items at the Construction Ministry and the Agricultural Construction Ministry. The leaders of these ministries and departments are required to urgently handle this problem and to take urgent measures for maximizing the use of the available capacities.

A serious problem is the unsatisfactory technical and technological condition of many production units and material bases of the Material Construction Industry. However, the Construction Materials Industry Ministry is not dedicating the necessary attention to these questions. The growth of capital construction constantly requires us -- not through words but deeds, and at all levels -- to radically change the attitude toward the progress and consolidation of the construction industry and the construction materials industry. They should be developed rapidly compared with the allocated national economic capital investments.

As you can see, the work situation in major capital construction projects is not what we expected. The sector is in serious difficulty, and it is important to quickly tackle the reasons for its problems. It is obvious that we first have to look for these reasons at the leadership level and in the organization of construction affairs. Capital construction is a difficult sector. It is possible to achieve high indicators only through the coordinated work of planning organs, customers and contractors, scientists, architects, designers, and equipment and materials suppliers. Let us review how our work is lagging behind in this regard, and at the republic level in particular.

Let us talk about planning. Factually speaking, a correct plan is half the battle. The plan acts as an effective mobilizing factor that provides accurate production organization and order and smooth work at the enterprises and construction sites. For this, it stands to reason that the plan should be well balanced first of all.

The Tajik SSR State Planning Committee and the republic's ministries and departments are carrying out definite work for improving capital construction planning However, there are many shortcomings. Once again I would like to remind you of some of the most important ones. It is really possible to consider the situation normal when the number of projects being started exceeds our resource capabilities? The number of the newly begun production projects is not small.

The practice of unplanned construction continues every year. This has been mentioned many times. According to data from the republic's state bank for the period 1982-1983, many unplanned projects were detected through spot checks. The use of forces and means in the construction of these projects is considered to be a flagrant violation of planning discipline and negatively influences the construction of the challenge projects. Much is said about the importance of uniform planning of capital construction indicators throughout the year. The state planning committee, its collegium, and the party organization should more consistently and persistently implement the party's directions and constantly improve planning. It follows that the construction ministries and departments and the customers and the executive committees of the local soviets should take care of this.

Reviewing the difficult situation in capital construction, the Central Committee plenum has the right to issue demands on the corresponding ministries and departments, and on our main economic staff, who are considered direct organizers of construction production. The construction ministries, which have plans for contractual works, as well as the customers, have not yet arranged their work in light of the demands of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Let us talk about our Construction Ministry, the republic's Construction Ministry. It possesses solid forces, but work in its sectors is proceeding slowly. What is the reason? It is obvious that these forces have not been used or have been used irrationally. The ministry's has weak links with life and disregards the serious deficiency in the organization of the construction works at the sites. There is not enough work coordination at the construction sites between the subcontractors and the other sections of construction. Construction is often carried out without the necessary engineering preparedness. In many of these projects, the material, technical, and human resources are not in line with the volume of work and the schedules for fulfilling these projects. The majority of the construction brigades are undermanned and the brigade contract is fulfilled very slowly. The ministry's leadership, its collegium, and the primary party organization, which also does not show the necessary activity and commitment to improve the work of the organ, should more effectively assess their activity and persisently introduce the Leninist style of work in all the ministry organs.

The mentioned shortcomings also take place in the activity of other construction ministries and departments, and primarily in the Agricultural Construction Ministry and in the [Tadzhikgidroenergostroe] Trust. They should make use of this criticism and arrange their work by augmenting the cadres' responsibility for fulfilling the state plans and pledges.

Speaking about the contractor ministries, it is impossible to disregard the important problem related to the technical level of our construction production.

According to the current scales of capital construction, raising the level of mechanization and utilization of equipment and scientific and technical progress in the sector are considered to be the major task. How can we proceed? The construction organizations are supplied with more machines and mechanization units every year. In the past 3 years, the number of construction equipment and machines increased by an average of 11 percent. This allowed for a considerable increase in the volume of fulfilled work in construction.

At the same time, there are unsolved problems here. The average operating time of a specific machine per day, for example, is less than that of 1980. As for the highly mechanized construction departments such as the [Glavtadzhikvodostroe] and the [Tadzhikgidroenergostroe] Trust, in spite of the continuous increase in equipment, the amount of manual labor further increased. There are shortcomings in the use of equipment by the subunits of the Ministries of Agriculture and Agricultural Construction.

Let us now speak about the scientific and technical progress in capital construction on the basis of an expanded plan. First of all, it must be said that much was done in this regard during the past 3 years of the 5-year plan period. A further boost was received by the progressive methods of industrial construction. However, work in capital construction and the results of introducing scientific and technical progress in construction still have not had an influence. The measures implemented in introducing scientific and technical progress are still inadequate in all branches of construction. Technical progress is being slowly introduced in individual works and in fulfilling the zero cycle of building and construction.

It is necessary to pay attention to increasing the preparation of building items and construction. It is impossible to accept the fact that all construction ministries and departments are not systematically fulfilling the plans for new technology. The effectiveness of the rationalizing and inventive activity has decreased. Up to now we have had no firm economic proposals from the republic's Academy of Sciences and the Gosstroe on the construction of the [word indistinct] territories and hills near Dushanbe City although this question has been raised several times. This has significant importance for the republic, especially when there is lack of land. Here it is obvious that the weak control over state and planning discipline has had an effect. We cannot disregard these problems.

It is particularly necessary to say something about the role and responsibility of customers in capital construction. Much depends on the hard work of the contractor and customer -- the smoothness of production and its final results. However, if it is not carried out in the required manner, it often leads to unfavorable consequences. Last year, for example, almost half of the projects begun were not exploited through the fault of customers. The cause primarily lies in the irregular delivery of equipment and the absence of control over the construction works initiated.

The republic's Gosstroe should play an important role in construction. It is set up to be the center for leading and implementing a unified technical policy in this sector, and hence to adopt an ideology in the field of construction and architecture in the cities as well as in the agricultural areas.

A famous work in these directions is in progress. However, its flexibility, persistence, and purposefulness are inadequate. Hundreds of employees are working in scientific research institutes and in branches of this type conducting necessary and notable work. But, we are expecting more output from them, especially with regard to the construction of earthquake-proof structures. At the present time, design and construction work in parallel with scientific recommendations.

There are also shortcomings in the other scientific institutions. In this regard, there are specific unfulfilled tasks in the work of the Gosstroe. It has not yet coordinated its work, and as a result, many questions of interest to the designers and builders have not been resolved in time. The Gosstroe and its subordinate organizations should more carefully concern themselves with the decisions on architecture, planning, and the design and refurbishing of buildings located in the surrounding cities and inhabited areas. National characteristics, color, weather, and climatic conditions are often not taken into account in this regard.

It must be said that poor designs often lead to the great waste of funds, alterations and worthless works. Supervision over adhering to the design's is also unsatisfactory. The Gosstroe leadership and its party organizations should seriously think about these and many other shortcomings and arrange their work in light of the pressing tasks.

It is known that construction is considered to be one of the most material-consuming sectors of the national economy. For this reason, the timely and regular transport of material and technical supplies to construction sites has special significance. The republic's Gossnab with its stratified system made definite progress over the past 3 years in improving supplies to capital construction. A special section for supplies to this sector was formed at the Gossnab, and number of construction industry enterprises were introduced to ensure the supply complex. However, there are still serious shortcomings, especially with regard to timber and metal supplies for construction sites. The starting projects are not always supplied with technological equipment, fittings, cables and instruments. As a rule, a considerable part of the resources is provided in the fourth quarter of the year. It is necessary to adopt concrete measures to improve material and technical supplies, which are the most important part of capital construction.

As you can see, the range of tasks facing the republic's organizations and having a direct relationship with capital construction are very broad. They are all related to one another, and it is necessary to do a great deal to improve the work of all the branches of economic control in this important sector. In this regard, it follows that the level of party control over capital construction and improvement of the styles and methods of work of the oblast, city, and rayon party committees in these directions should be particularly raised. The party committees, said Comrade K.U. Chernenko during his meeting with the CPSU Central Committee organs, should proceed in their work from the fact that they represent political organs and that they must use their means politically. They organize the fulfillment of tasks not apart from the economic and soviet organs, but through them.

This aim entirely concerns our work in controlling capital construction. We have positive examples of such a plan. Unfortunately, the party's influence is not maintained everywhere, and there lies one of the essential reasons for the unsatisfactory work of many construction organizations. Analysis shows that when examining the questions of capital construction, many party committees spend excessive time solving purely economic questions and pay little attention to the work with people. Many resolutions are issued that do not touch upon the major key problems. They don't contain concrete measures and responsible features. Effective control is not always over the progress in fulfilling the specified measures because the primary party organizations are not working adequately.

The party committees should more deeply study and understand the situation in the primary party organizations, strengthen them, augment their activity and working capacity, and improve their political and organizational activity. In regard to this, I would like to recall the Leninist instruction: Vladimir Ilich noted That the lowest cell should function energetically and regularly. Serious attention should be paid to the improvement of work with cadres. In addition to some positive elements, there are numerous problems and unresolved questions here. Many leaders of the construction organizations still do not have a specialized education. At the same time, young experts are developing poorly. Particularly insufficient are the tedious everyday educational work and the necessary attitude toward the leading workers. The creation of stable construction collectives has special importance. The party committees and the soviet and economic leaders are also handling this matter inadquately. Lack of construction cadres is noted, although the comings and goings of cadres is high. This is largely due to the poor qualifications of workers.

The situation can be adjusted by consolidating and improving the preparation of construction workers through the vocational and technical education system. However, this task is still being resolved slowly, as the vocational and technical schools are only providing 30 percent of the workers for the construction sites. We are extremely dissatisfied with the way these educational institutions are being established and expanded. The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the ministries and departments should take serious, energetic measures to improve this situation.

One of the major tasks in capital construction should be the growth of labor productivity and reduction of construction and installation costs. For this purpose, it is necessary to concentrate the forces of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the construction units. It stated in our pledges the construction workers should achieve an ahead-of-schedule increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and a cost reduction of 0.5 percent. In order to cope with this task, it is necessary to work seriously. In the first place, it is necessary to raise the level of mechanization of the construction and installation works and to eliminate demurrage and idle time.

The effectiveness of capital construction directly depends on the level of profitability of construction organization's works and on the more active struggle for the economic system. Only through the ahead-of-schedule completion of construction and installation works can we derive an additional R3 million for these works.

How much state resources can we save by zealously and economically using every ton of metal, cement, and other construction materials as well as electrical energy and fuel? It is not a simple task, and it cannot be solved by individual slogans. In this regard, it follows to recall that every year many construction organizations do not cope with the task of cost reduction.

One of the major means of increasing the effectiveness of capital construction -- as was noted at the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the other party documents -- should remain the wide introduction of brigade contacts. The advantages of the brigade economy are unquestionable. Yet, the contract brigade is still moving very slowly. Moreover, a part of the brigades, which are components of the economic system, are in fact still working as previously. Here, inertia and the inability of some leaders to organize their work in a new fashion quite obviously count. The party committees, the soviet and planning organs, and the construction ministries and departments should give increased attention to these questions.

In the overall complex of the problems reviewed it is particularly important to realize the measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which were designed by the USSR Council of Ministers jointly with the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, for further improving the city economy of Dushanbe during the period 1984-90. We have to quickly turn the republic's capital into a model socialist city containing the best features of our remarkable time and the latest achievements of civil construction. We are thinking of holding an all-union competition for the best construction of a number of streets and micro-rayons.

Architecture is an art, an art of a special kind. It is possible to leave an unsuccessful concert or film or throw away a bad book, but architecture continuously influences people whether they want it to or not. Constructing buildings is also an ideological weapon of its own kind. It is used skillfully and purposefully in the struggle for the minds and hearts of people and for adding beauty and good taste. I would like to express the assurance that our architects, designers, and sculptors will adequately respond to this. Making a good design and successful architectural decisions is only a part of the job. In fact, the current year is considered to be the beginning of the practical verification of what has been noted. However, it is necessary now to openly state that the city party organization and the executive committees of the city's people's deputies councils have not yet shown the required style.

It is known how acute the problem of housing for the city is. It must be said that this problem is still being resolved slowly. In this connection, special care must be devoted to the indadequate development of multistory housing construction. It is better to devote the utmost care for leisure facilities and the planting of greenery. At the present time, there is not a single micro-rayon in the city with complete leisure facilities.

Today's plenum directly demands that the Dushanbe gorkom and raykoms, the city soviet executive committee, and the rayon soviet executive committees, the construction ministries and departments, the customers and all those are concerned with this work to completely resolve all questions and totally fulfill the program for the current year and coming years. As you know, the tasks which should be solved by the republic's party organization for radically progressing in capital construction are very important, and to solve them we have to work with complete dedication.

Now, it is very important to consolidate organizational work at all levels and improve the attitude toward cadres and their responsibility for fulfilling and overfulfilling planned tasks. It is necessary to redouble efforts, from the worker to the minister, so that reliable work in construction turns into a solid base for the dynamic development of our whole economy.

I once again emphasize the importance of continuously improving control over capital construction by stressing practical organizational work. The Central Committee will evaluate the work of leaders of all ranks not by their words, but by their deeds. This also applies to local party organs. We should view an improvement in the styles and methods of controlling capital construction not as an end in itself, but as a means for rapidly preventing this sector from breaking down.

Of course, the solution of the tasks pointed out by today's plenum should have an ideological base. The mass media should objectively explain the everyday life of the construction workers in a better way, skillfully reveal the progressive experiences, and handle acute problems more tactfully. Men of letters, culture, and fine arts should actively participate in this work. The support of the creative unions, magazines, and individual representatives of the artistic intelligentsia is sought for the most important construction sites by the republic.

There are successful attempts to create artistic works which reflect the life and work of construction workers, and in our view, it would be useful to expand such works.

As to the importance of improving sectoral and territorial control over capital construction, one more very important subject should be broached: the furthering of the role and responsibility of the local people's deputies councils and the trade union and Komsomol organizations. The range of problems they are expected to resolve is also very wide.

The importance of creating the necessary working and living conditions for workers is well known to all of us. The working attitude of people depends largely on this. Speaking honestly, the shortcomings here are many. Many of them could and should be eliminated by the executive committees of the city, rayon, village, and settlement soviets. The leaders and trade union organizations at a wide range of construction sites are doing little to improve the cultural and living conditions. The Tajik sovkhoz trade union organization, the republic's committees, and the trade union organizations in their areas should more concretely and objectively deal with these questions. And, of course, the leaders of the ministries and departments cannot be relieved of their responsibility either.

We should devote great attention to the work of the Komsomol organizations at the construction sites. We highly assess the great work done by the Komsomol in this sector, but we want it to be more purposeful and more energetic. The republic's Komsomol central committee should pay special attention to improving the work of Komsomol brigades, providing better professional guidance for youths, attracting them to construction sites and organizing their leisure time.

It is necessary that the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs persistently improve the effectiveness of socialist emulation, enhance work methods, and create the necessary conditions so that construction workers can fulfill their pledges. Moral and material motivation should be more effectively utilized. The skillful organization of socialist emulation improves capital construction, and our duty is to make full use of it.

The decisions to be passed by the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum should represent for every Communist and all workers an important stimulus in our general struggle for the successful fulfillment of the tasks we are discussing today. The most important point now is for everyone to more actively participate in the struggle for overcoming the delay in capital construction, which is considered to be the basis for developing the remaining national economic sectors and for implementing the expanded social program.

Allow me to express firm assurances that the republic's party, soviet, economic, Komsomol and trade union organs, construction workers, installation workers, designers, road workers, workers of the construction materials industry, and supply organizations, will put all their energy into rapidly improving this sector's work and to successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges adopted in our republic's current jubilant year.

Allow me, on behalf of the participants in the plenum and all Communists, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and namely Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the party organizations and working people of Tajikistan firmly rallied around our Leninist party will more persistently and firmly work toward fulfilling the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

COMPARISON OF DOLGIKH SPEECH ON LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 April carries in its First Edition on pages 1 through 3 an unattributed account entitled "Lenin's Teaching and Work in the Revolutionary Creativity of Millions: Report by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh at the Ceremonial Session in Moscow to Mark the 114th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birth." That PRAVDA account has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 24 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, revealing the following variations:

On page R 2, paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads ... of Leninism (prolonged applause)

The working people ... (supplying the "prolonged");

On page R 2, last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ... historical victories.
(prolonged applause)

Economic Policy -- The Main Line in Improving Developed Socialism

Comrades! The Leninist ... (supplying "prolonged" and subheading);

On page R 3, paragraph two, line six, PRAVDA reads ... chain of the most complex questions, on which ... (substituting "complex" for "important");

In the same paragraph, line seven, PRAVDA reads ... of October depended. "Our chief policy now," he stated, "must be the economic construction of the state ... " In the spring of 1918 ... (supplying quotation marks and amending punctuation);

In paragraph five, line one, PRAVDA reads ... the country was radically transformed. Our motherland ... (supplying "radically");

On page R 4, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads ... on implementing it. Here, to use Lenin's words, is the crux of our work and our policy.

Comrades! We are ... (supplying sentence);

In paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads ... Comrade Chernenko stressed: "We can and ... requirements be realized." This is a ... (supplying quotation marks);

In paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads ... the national economy. It is intended to develop a more efficient management mechanism on the basis of them. By skillfully using the enterprises' interest ... (rewording);

In paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads ... a higher level. It would be a good thing if our economic cadres showed a bit more willingness to occupy themselves with it.

It is necessary ... (supplying sentence);

On page R 5, first paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads ... dynamism. Quality indices in many elements [zvenya] have been improved ... (supplying "in many elements");

In paragraph two, first line, PRAVDA reads ... the effect that "raising labor productivity ... (supplying quotation marks);

In paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads ... the chemical industry -- "also remain topical ... (supplying quotation marks);

On page R 6, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads ... this huge potential and fuller loading of machine tools, machinery, and units." The elimination of ... (supplying passage);

In paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads ... quality of output and its reliability. In this respect ... (supplying passage);

On page R 7, paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads ... part 1 is the improvement of distributive relationships ... (omitting "further");

In paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA reads ... and in the monitoring of the magnitude of labor and ... (substituting "monitoring" for "control" and "magnitude" for "measurement");

In paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads ... to be carried out by consistently fulfilling the Leninist requirement that "preferential treatment in return for shock labor also means preferential treatment when it comes to consumption. Without preferential treatment, shock labor is just a daydream, a vague fancy, but we are, after all, materialists."

Socialist competition of ... (adding passage and altering punctuation);

In paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads ... Soviet people [applause]

The Party of Lenin is the Driving Force of the Masses of Creativity

Comrades, one of ... (supplying subheading);

In paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA reads ... words of Lenin, "transformed Russia." It led its ... (supplying quotation marks);

In paragraph six, line five, PRAVDA reads ... the helm of the largest socialist state and embodies the ... (rewording);

On page R 8, paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA reads ... to lead them. "All that we have achieved," Vladimir Ilich stressed, "shows that we ... workers and peasants." The sociopolitical unity ... (supplying quotation marks);

In paragraph four, line nine, PRAVDA reads ... labor activity of broad strata of ... (omitting "a");

On page R 9, paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads ... the socialist homeland, (prolonged applause)

The high ideological ... (supplying notation);

In paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads ... firmly and steadfastly. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! The ... (supplying "prolonged");

In paragraph five, line four, PRAVDA reads ... are lagging behind. "A clear and ... are permissable here," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko ... (supplying quotation marks);

On page R 10, first paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads ... issues, Lenin stressed, "must be accompanied by the establishing of the most precise RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERYONE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF DEFINITE, CLEAR, AND UNEQUIVOVAL OUTLINED TASKS AND PRACTICAL WORK."

An inflated managerial ... (supplying quotation marks, rewording, and altering punctuation; capitalized passage printed in boldface);

In paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads ... leads Soviet people.

"... the direct appeal ... (supplying quotation marks and altering punctuation);

In paragraph four, line four, PRAVDA reads ... a given moment ... "was called by ... (supplying quotation marks and altering punctuation);

In paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads ... Ilich strictly. (applause)

Following the Leninist Course of Peace and Peaceful Coexistence

Comrades, peace is ... (supplying subheading);

In paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads ... and peaceful coexistence. "The Soviet Union, ... consolidation of peace," Comrade Chernenko stressed ... (supplying quotation marks);

On page R 12, paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads ... the military danger.

That is why the measures taken by the USSR and its allies in response to the siting of American missiles in Europe are fully justified and necessary. The Soviet Union ... (rewording);

In paragraph four, line six, PRAVDA reads ... here, he stressed, "we have no right to permit ... any weakening, even for a second."

The Soviet people ... (supplying quotation marks and altering punctuation);

In the last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ... gains of October. (prolonged applause)

The Soviet ... (supplying "prolonged");

On page R 13, paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads ... to achieve it. "We," Lenin emphasized, "would like to ... lead to peace."

It is precisely ... (supply quotation marks);

In the last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ... spare no efforts! (prolonged applause)

Comrades, during ... (alternating punctuation and supplying "prolonged");

On page R 14, first paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ... all our people. (prolonged applause)

There is no ... (supplying notation);

In paragraph two, first line, PRAVDA reads ... will be accomplished. (prolonged applause)

Long live ... (supplying "prolonged");

In paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads ... of our era! (prolonged applause)

Glory to ... (supplying "prolonged");

In paragraph five, first line, PRAVDA reads ... the Leninist path! (tumultuous, prolonged applause) ... (PRAVDA ends, supplying "tumultuous prolonged").

COMPARISON OF POLITBURO APRIL PLENUM DISCUSSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 April carries in its First Edition on the front page an unattributed report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo." The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 20 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, revealing the following sole variation:

Page R 2, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads ... of high production indicators and the education ... (substituting "indicators" for "bodies")

MINISTER URGES BETTER CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

PM241900 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Yu. Rakhmanov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction Main Planning and Economic Administration, under the rubric "Improving the Economic Management Mechanism": "The Difference Between the Plan and the Reality"]

[Text] Without the speedy and uninterrupted renewal of all national economic sectors on the basis of modern scientific and technical achievements, progress in economic development and the rapid acceleration of the pace of that development are simply inconceivable. The implementation of this extremely important task depends to a crucial extent on the state of affairs in capital construction. Here, unfortunately, there are complexities and unresolved problems in abundance at the moment.

Here is a typical example. Some Astrakhan construction workers working at the site of a major new gas condensate complex realized the importance of their task and set a high pace from the very outset -- work valued at R93.2 million was completed there in just 2 years. But at the same time there was a sharp rise in the main administration's losses, since the target greatly exceeded the contractor's actual capacity and the potential of his production base.

Given the tremendous scale of capital investments and the rapid and irregular nature of the growth of volumes of construction and installation work in different parts of the country, questions of linking capital construction plans to the capacities of contracting organizations are becoming particularly urgent. The problem of balance cannot, of course, be reduced to a simple demand to set a construction subunit a volume of work not exceeding its actual capacity. The problem lies elsewhere -- in the need to plan for the preferential development of the production base at the level required by the task placed before the collective. And it is not very difficult to do this -- all it takes is to establish a system whereby the limits of planning and research work for the creation of such bases are handed over 1 year before the construction of basic projects begins.

But if it is all so easy, why is it not being done? In the view of practical economists working in the construction sphere the reason is simply that planning, as the truly central link in the system of economic management methods, is in fact clearly failing to fulfill its pivotal function adequately.

Let us recall here that the package of measures to improve the economic mechanism outlined by the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 5 years ago, proceeded primarily from a stable 5-year plan balanced against the capacities of construction organizations and against manpower, material-technical, and financial resources. Provision was also made for the strict observance of the procedure and schedules for the formulation and ratification of the 5-year plan and for conveying it to those who are to implement it and for supplying the material backup to construction sites not by the "million" but according to drafts and estimates.

Unfortunately, none of the propositions in question has been fully implemented. There are several reasons for this. I would like to highlight just one -- the main one:

A comprehensively balanced capital construction plan is simply inconceivable unless the targets for all those taking part in construction are oriented and coordinated on time and unless the relationship between the sides involved and above all the responsibility for the end result are clearly defined and enshrined in law.

For the contracting organization, failure to meet the set schedule for handing over a project for operation entails serious financial loss. For that reason we analyze each incident of this kind thoroughly. And the same picture emerges year after year: in four cases out of five deadlines are overshot because of the later delivery of equipment and material and technical resources. Specific culprits could be named, of course. But are they always to blame? The uncoordinated nature of sectoral plans is at fault. People have begun regarding this disease as inevitable. Nevertheless, remedies for it do exist.

So as to prevent once and for all any recurrence of departmental disunity, the Methodological Instructions for Drawing up the 5-Year Plan, the Rules on Contract Agreements, and other documents governing relations between those taking part in capital construction must provide for equal responsibility for the prompt commissioning of capacities not only in the case of the traditional legal parties -- the customer and the general contractor -- but also for third party -- the general supplier. And so as to establish a concrete link between construction industry plans and plans for the manufacture and supply of equipment and other material resources it is necessary to make it legally binding on USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to compile lists of major manufacturing and power industry equipment items, with an indication of delivery dates, at the same time as compiling itemized lists of newly-begun construction projects.

A first practical step toward improving long-term and current planning in capital construction could be to provide continuous 2-year planning according to the method employed in Orel Oblast. That experience, which has had a real impact on the pace and rhythm of housing construction, was approved by the CPSU Central Committee and recommended for broad introduction. The Orel Oblast "continuous" method was also crowned with success during the construction of a series of industrial projects in Belorussia. However, this progressive method has not been given due recognition in the official methodology of capital construction planning.

It cannot be said that nothing at all has been done in this sphere. But the machinery of progressive initiatives in planning somehow works too slowly. In the past 5 years since the adoption of the well-known party and government resolution on economic questions, our ministry, at the request of leading workers of the USSR Gosplan and, in particular, of N. Baryshnikov, chief of the [Gosplan] Capital Investments Consolidated Department, has repeatedly put forward extensive proposals, one could even call it a program for the practical implementation of the aforementioned resolution's provision. No one has ever rejected our proposals or called them insubstantial or impracticable. Nor has there been any professional reaction either.

Nevertheless, the acute need for such a 2-year plan is patently obvious, particularly for the organization of long-term flowline production in construction. The present 5-year plan has entered its final phase. And the new plan, as the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum stressed, is to mark the beginning of profound qualitative changes in production, a 5-year plan constituting a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of all the sectors of our economy. And we have no time left for lengthy reflection or adjustments. We are convinced, for example, that it is now necessary to prepare continuous 2-year plans for the commissioning of production capacities and projects for 1985-198 including half-yearly and quarterly targets at the same time as formulating the new 5-yea program.

At the same time clear deadlines must be set for handing over technological documentation and supplying equipment and materials; in other words, everything that ensures the smooth and prompt completion of nearly-finished construction projects.

There is another question -- a very important one, in our opinion, for improving the quality of planning but on which we are unable to find a common language with workers of the union Gosplan -- namely, whether or not to include construction commodity output indicators among those approved for the client. To us this indicator is a directive. To our partners it is no more than information or a report.

It has already been said in the press many times that this lack of coordination does not benefit the cause. In particular, it produces a situation whereby client enterprises and their sectoral staffs artificially delay the signing of receipt documents and use "illegal" output made by a newly created facility in order to produce a higher capital return indicator in the account. To this and to other repeatedly cited arguments it may also be added that, when planning our construction commodity output, many ministries and departments, acting as clients, now deliberately underestimate the cost price of complexes nearing completion and are absolutely unconcerned to ensure the even distribution of quarterly commissioning schedules. Thus, in last year's plan, the Main Administration for the Microbiological Industry underestimated the cost of the Biryusinskiy hydrolysis plant by 25 percent and the Planning and Capital Construction Administration of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry saw fit to allocate only one-half of the R45 million needed to complete the construction of a major project scheduled for completion (!) -- the central gas fractionating installation at the Tobolsk petrochemical complex. It is no wonder that, with planning like this, construction workers find that the "peak" load of scheduled completions -- over 50 percent -- always falls in the final quarter of the year.

Another equally lamentable consequence of this policy is the continued dissipation of the resources and, as a result, of the manpower of contracting organizations across a great number of projects being built at the same time. Subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction now have on average 26 workers on each construction site. This is a little more than in recent years but barely half the figures, say, 15 years ago.

This is why we are also insisting that the responsibility for fulfillment of the plan for construction commodity output be the same for both contractor and client. Only then will it be possible to achieve a real and perceptible reduction in the number of construction projects being simultaneously built and to really increase to the optimum level the concentration of manpower and resources at construction projects scheduled for completion.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in the speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, we have now begun the comprehensive improvement of the system of national economic management and are looking for new forms and structures of economic activity. However, the essential search for the new should not distract us from making more efficient use of the existing management institutions.

This applies fully to capital construction.

MAJOR GENERAL ON PROGRESS OF BAM EASTERN SECTION

LD260307 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast presented by Dina Grigoryevna and Yevgeniy Suslov]

[Editorial Report] Correspondent Yu. Mironov, identified by caption, reports on the work of railway construction troops on the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur railway. He notes that the eastern section of the railway stretches 1,470 km from Tynda to Komsomolsk-na-Amure, with track laid in 25-meter lengths. A link-up between tracklaying teams, who have been working towards each other, has taken place 491 km east of Tynda, he says, at the passing-loop named after Sergeant Viktor Miroshnichenko, Hero of the Soviet Union, railway trooper, so trains can now run all the way from Tynda to Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

So far, says Mironov, 1,217 bridges and artificial structures have been built on the section. Over 200 million cubic meters of rock have been blasted away and laid in track bed. Mironov mentions tens of thousands of young railway troopers who have been building the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur railway and have shown real courage and professional skill. [video shows a film of track-layers in uniform, with Soviet Army patches, working under the supervision of a man in military uniform].

Major General A.M. Zimin, identified by caption, says not all the work has been completed with the linkup. Many stations need to be developed. The work ahead includes laying the track-bed, the track and station sidings, he adds. Administrative and technical buildings have to be built at stations. [video shows a map of BAM, with stations indicated on routes emanating from Tynda] The work will not be completed until the entire eastern section is handed over for permanent utilization. This year 134 km have to be handed over, concludes Maj Gen Zimin. [video shows a placard indicating that the men plan to complete the linkup by 9 May 1984]

BRIEFS

SVERDLOVSK AIR TERMINAL -- A new air terminal has received its first passengers in Sverdlovsk. Annually more than 1.5 million people make use of the services of Sverdlovsk aviators. Hundreds of thousands of these are in transit to Central Asia, Siberia and the Far East. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 23 Apr 84 LD]

KAZAKH POWER PROBLEM -- Electricity of the Ekibastuz GRES-1 is one of the decisive factors of the development of the national economy of Kazakhstan, the Urals and Siberia. These areas have already received more than 30 billion kwh of electricity. However, for a long time the major power station has been working unsteadily. As a result, only 50 percent of the capacities of its turbogenerators are being used. The Pavlodar Obkom plenum discussed how to ensure the smooth functioning of the GRES. The report and speeches stressed efforts to fulfill half-year tasks not only in production capacities but in housing and social purpose installations. It has been decided to build more than 70,000 square meters of housing this year. (Summary) [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 00001 GMT 26 Apr 84 LD]

COSMONAUTS' SECOND SPACE WALK REPORTED

LD261327 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS special correspondent reports from the ground control centre:

Under the flight programme, cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev emerged into outer space for the second time.

At 6:40 Moscow time today cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev opened the external hatch of the station, emerged onto its outer surface and moved towards the zone of operations on the engine module.

Using special tools, the cosmonauts opened the protective cover of the switched-off part of the reserve conduit of the integrated engine unit and installed a valve. The conduit was blown and its airtightness checked.

Having carried out the planned operations, the cosmonauts returned to the transfer module and entered the station. The total time spent by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev in outer space was 5 hours.

Cosmonaut-researcher Oleg Atkov, who remained inside the station during the emergence of the flight commander and flight engineer into space, controlled the operation of the onboard systems and monitored the condition of Kizim and Solovyev. Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov are in good health.

The crew of the orbital complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-11"-"Progress-20" operated concertedly and confidently during their complex and intensive work in outer space, displaying high professional skills.

Further operations in outer space are planned.

MARCHUK DISCUSSES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS

PM261409 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Academician G. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology entitled "Along the Main Avenues"]

[Text] We are celebrating Soviet Science Day at a portentous time. The whole country is under the influence of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session which have just ended. The most important questions of the present times which they discussed are graphic evidence of the fact that in setting large-scale tasks for the country, our party and government are prudently laying the foundations for their successful implementation.

In science and technology the personal qualities of the individual -- his talent, knowledge, singlemindedness, bold thinking, and civic maturity -- play a greater role than anywhere else. The party has always paid heightened attention to instilling these qualities -- and this begins at school. "It is precisely there that the human prerequisites for what is our paramount concern are created -- the organic combination of the socialist system of management and the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum.

The role of scientific and technical progress has increased particularly in light of the decisions on the intensive development of the economy adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The party has clearly defined the major ways of solving this task. Most important among them is the retooling and modernization of existing production capacities. According to economists' assessments, capital investments in such measures are 50-100 percent more effective than investments in new projects. An analysis of the practical experience of recent years enables us to draw another conclusion: Expenditure for the development of science and technology is 100-150 percent economically more effective than capital investments in simple expansion of production assets.

Bearing this in mind, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers last year adopted a resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy." Analyzing this important document in light of the tasks set by the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum relating to the improvement of the national economic management system, we are able to draw a fundamental conclusion. This concerns the need to substantially enhance -- at the production level, that is the associations and enterprises -- the role and significance of the state and sectorial plans for the development, assimilation, and introduction of new machinery. Special significance is also attached to the choice of strategic avenues of scientific and technical progress which enable the biggest returns to be obtained per every ruble invested.

One such avenue today is the improvement of production techniques. In a number of industrial sectors, microelectronics being one example, the production of a new generation of products is simply not possible without the use of the latest technology. The effectiveness of this avenue is graphically illustrated, for instance, by the process of self-propagating high-temperature fusion which has no parallel in the world. Replacing energy-intensive "furnace" processes for obtaining refractory materials, it makes possible a manifold increase in labor productivity and a sharp reduction in the relative energy expenditure.

This process is one of almost 200 new production processes developed during the 5-year plan period under unionwide scientific and technical programs. Many of them have been developed on the basis of fundamental research carried out at establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian and Belorussian Academies of Sciences, and a number of VUZes. In cooperation with sectorial scientific research institutes and design bureaus, these collectives laid the scientific foundations for powder metallurgy, bioengineering, industrial use of lasers, computer-aided design, and the utilization of the phenomenon of super plasticity for technological purposes.

Naturally, the new progressive production techniques are not introduced into production effortlessly -- in order to apply them in practice it is necessary to create the requisite equipment and machinery. For this reason the further improvement of production and enhancement of production efficiency depends largely on the successes of machinery building. Besides the development of new machinery, a most important avenue of scientific and technical progress in machine building sectors is the updating of machinery and equipment already in production. In many cases this proves more economically advantageous because it means that the production of better machinery can be mastered while retaining a substantial part of the existing manufacturing equipment and fittings.

Widespread automation of production processes on the basis of the utilization of automated machine tools, machines, mechanisms, standardized equipment modules, robotics systems, and computer technology is defined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of MInisters resolution as a major avenue of work to accelerate scientific and technical progress.

Automation today is not only a decisive means for achieving the intensification of production, increased productivity and better working conditions, just like progressive production processes, automation also is an important, integral part of our resource-saving scientific and technical policy. In the power industry, metallurgy, the chemical, coal, and cement industries, and at other energy-intensive production capacities there are, for instance, around 1,000 production process automatic control systems in operation. They make it possible to save 9.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 24.8 million gigacalories of thermal energy, and 6.1 million metric tons of standard fuel annually.

Thanks to party and government decisions, the automation of production is being implemented today on a fundamentally new technical basis. During the years of the current 5-year plan alone, the production of microprocessors has increased by almost 400 percent and of microcomputers by 100 percent. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan more than 19,500 robots and manipulators have been produced. The share of machine tools with numeric program control totaled almost one-third of the overall volume of machine tools produced last year. These basic elements enable us to create multilevel and integrated automatic control systems, optimize production processes and procedures, and develop flexible automated systems and production units.

Practice has shown that the economic effect produced by comprehensive automation is several times higher than that produced by the automation of individual processes and operations. There are already about 20 flexible technology sections and units in our machine building industry. The creation of flexible automated production capacities in metal cutting, for instance, promises to increase labor productivity by 400-500 percent with an equipment shift index of 2.6.

Another important avenue of scientific and technical progress that must also be mentioned is the development and widespread utilization of new materials. It is a matter of superpure, cold-resistant, superhard, heat-resistant, composite, ceramic, polymer, and many other, materials. Their utilization in the manufacture of machines and equipment makes it possible to sharply improve the technical standard, enhance the reliability, increase the durability, and widen the range of application of the new machinery.

Work along the forenamed avenues is proceeding today on a broad front, among other things, within the framework of unionwide scientific and technical programs approved by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Union Gosplan. The practical experience of the past few years is graphic evidence of the fact that these programs represent an effective means for solving major intersectorial tasks and an important instrument for implementing a unified technical policy. For this reason the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to extend the targeted program planning of the development of science and technology to the elaboration of programs for individual regions. Local soviets, whose enhanced role was discussed at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, can assist the implementation of these programs considerably.

The party and the government have always paid heightened attention to questions relating to the development of science and technology and to the introduction of their achievements in the national economy. This constant concern is borne out by the USSR Council of Ministers prizes. On the suggestions of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, they are awarded for comprehensive scientific research, design and development, and technological work on most important development trends in the national economy and its sectors, and for the practical application of its results.

The work is distinguished by high effectiveness and a superior technical standard, and is graphic evidence of the fact that Soviet scientists, specialists, and production innovators spare no effort to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to resolve the tasks set by our party's 26th congress.

BRIEFS

POLAR ICE STATIONS -- Leningrad April 24 TASS -- The drift of the Soviet scientific station "North Pole-25" in the central polar basin which lasted over 1,000 days is over. All the 12 scientists and experts from the latest wintering party have been brought to the mainland, a radiogram received here today reports. Since the beginning of the drift from the East Siberian Sea in May 1981, the station has covered 5,000 kilometers along the little studied regions of Arctica. The station served not only as a complex laboratory of the polar science, but also as a testing ground for the new systems of creating living conditions in the ice, specifically, new pre-assembly buildings. For the first time in the history of drifting stations, cargoes were dropped from planes to the ice-floe on parachute platforms. The drift of the scientific station "North Pole-26" in the Arctic Ocean is going on. The wintering party of the station is now being replaced by a new one, supplies and equipment are brought there. At the same time, the search for an ice-floe to set up another drifting station, "North Pole-27" is under way. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 24 Apr 84 LD]

KYODO: NUMBER OF MIG-23'S DOUBLED ON ETOROFU

OW270405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has doubled to 40 the number of MIG-23 fighters deployed on Etorofu, an island east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, the Defense Agency said Friday.

The Soviet Union first deployed the mainstay fighters on the island, which the Soviet Union took from Japan after World War II, last September as part of its military build-up in the Far East.

The Soviet Union had based about 20 MIG-17 fighters for 15 years until 1981 on four northern islands claimed by Japan, but last year replaced them for MIG-23's.